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Shipping Centers Named; Iraqi Flee From British; U. S. Attaches Nazi Firm

The World's Day—May 9, 1941

New England: Boston, Portland Shipping Ports

Boston and Portland, Maine, were designated centers for transshipment of goods to Britain as Providence, R. I., sought similar designation. [Page 13.]

The City of Boston began investigation of property owned by former Mayor Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso in an effort to satisfy judgments against them totaling $70,000. [Page 13.]

Construction of 50 more buildings at Fort Devens, costing approximately $870,000, was authorized. [Page 13.]

A strike at the South Boston Annex of the Boston Navy Yard was called for May 12 by the Boston Building and Construction Trades Council. [Page 13.]

The first office workers' labor union election in a manufacturing plant of New England resulted in victory for the union. [Details of this and other New England labor news: Page 13.]

A second German seaman was arrested in New England within 48 hours. [Page 13.]

Heavy fog halted shipping and plane service along the New England Coast. [Page 13.]

Middle East: Baghdad Raided, Iraqi Retreat

Iraq forces opposing the British were reported to have retreated toward Falluja and Ramadi following the raiding of Baghdad by British airmen.]Page 2.[

Pro-Nazi Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani was reported by the Egyptian press to have disappeared from Baghdad, leaving no indication as to his whereabouts.

A comprehensive article on signs of unrest among the various Arab peoples appears on page 4.

Washington: Farbenindustrie Funds Seized

The United States has attached the funds of I. G. Farbenindustrie, which Attorney General Jackson termed in making the announcement "probably the most powerful single factor in German influence on American industry." The action was taken because the concern failed to appear in response to an indictment under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Maritime Commission said that service will be inaugurated to the Red Sea area with ships of United States registry, and that additional service will be inaugurated to China, but declined to give any details.

The United States, Argentina, and Brazil have offered their friendly services to Peru and Ecuador in an attempt to settle long-pending disputes involving territory claimed by both nations. Identical telegrams to Peru and Ecuador, it was learned, were dispatched.

The Maritime Commission approved the charter of 25 American cargo ships, owned by the Alcoa Steamship Company, to Canadian and British interests for transport of bauxite, sugar, and oil.

Selective Service officials announced that they would recommend to President Roosevelt that he call for registration early in July of the approximately 1,000,000 men who have reached their 21st birthday since the first R-day last Oct. 16.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for a $61,477,750 appropriation to construct 149 new airports and enlarge 20 now being built for use of the Army Air Corps tactical units and for civilian purposes.

The United States Government has agreed provisionally to permit France to buy two ship cargoes of wheat monthly to feed the unoccupied zone, Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, announced after calling on Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State. He said France would purchase the wheat in America out of funds now frozen in this country and that Mr. Welles told him the arrangement of allowing two ships monthly would be continued "providing the general situation was not changed."

In Africa: Italians Report Bengasi Shelled

The British fleet and air force were reported by the Italian High Command to have subjected the Libyan port of Bengasi to a bombardment similar to the assault earlier directed at Tripoli.

Fascist newspapers celebrating the fifth anniversary of the inclusion of Ethiopia in the Italian empire, observed that Italian troops were still holding out in the Galla Sidamo region—one of the few remaining footholds in Ethiopia from which the British armies have not as yet driven out the Italians.

Ethiopian "patriots" commanded by British officers, have captured the town of Marchow, in northeastern Ethiopia.

Far East: Thai-Indo Peace 'Made in Japan'

Thailand and French Indo-China signed a Japanese-sponsored peace treaty. [Page 4.]

Between 60 and 80 Japanese airplanes raided Chungking, provisional Chinese capital, for the second time within a week, causing widespread damage but few casualties.

Air and Sea: British Sink Nazi Surface Raider

A German surface raider was attacked and sunk by the 10,000-ton British cruiser Cornwall in the Indian Ocean, the Admiralty announced. Twenty-seven British sailors being held prisoner on the raider were released. [Page 5.]

Italy claimed bomb and torpedo hits on two British battleships, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, a destroyer, and three merchant ships in attacks in the Western Mediterranean.

The RAF's biggest smash of the war was carried out against the vital German ports of Hamburg and Bremen, as well as on Berlin and other German cities.

German bombers raked widespread areas of England, causing heavy damage despite RAF fighter defense downing 13 of the raiders.

In Europe: Moscow Ousts Subjected Envoys

Russia informed Yugoslav Minister Milan Gavrilovitch today that his powers as envoy had lost their validity. Similar notice was also served on Belgium and Norway as states which had lost their sovereignty.

Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal, declared his country intended to defend its Atlantic possessions against any aggression and that the United States had "expressly" assured Portugal of respect for Portuguese sovereignty.

In Washington, Secretary of State Hull indicated that Portugal had been assured that Senator Pepper was not speaking for the United States Government when he advocated seizure of the Cape Verde and the Azore Islands.

France disclosed a drive to send all male aliens to labor camps.

France launched the first ship to be built in the unoccupied zone since the armistice—a 4,550-ton collier.

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan left Vichy for Paris by special train to continue negotiations with German authorities.

Nicholas Franco, Spanish Ambassador to Portugal and a brother of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, arrived in Madrid by air.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Air Raid Shelter On Boston Common

Construction of an air raid shelter on Boston Common, to remain there one day, was approved by Boston Park Commissioner William F. Long today. It was requested by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, of which J. Wells Farley is executive director.

The shelter, 8 by 12 feet, made of corrugated iron and sod, will be completed, the Committee announced, by May 16, so graduation exercises for the first group of women to be graduated from the Civilian Defense Training School may be held there.

WPA to Speed Training For Skilled Work

With a turnover in Massachusetts' WPA enrollment of more than 3,500 a month, WPA officials today began preparations for intensifying vocational training in skilled trades during the summer.

Training classes will double during the summer with closing of the schools for vacations, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announced.

Writing to WPA offices throughout the State, Mr. Delaney urged all workers who had either previous skilled working experience, previous mechanical experience, or a desire plus aptitude for skilled trades to apply for training.

On Skilled Trades

Operated in co-operation with the State Department of Education, the courses offered concentrate on machine work, sheet metal, welding, and foundry work—all trades which in New England provide the largest turnover, Mr. Delaney said.

During the past 10 months, the period in which the training classes have been in operation, more than 1,300 WPA workers have found jobs in national defense industries after attending the class, Mr. Delaney said.

This is a very small part of the number of men and women who have left WPA rolls for defense or co-related work, the Administrator went on. More than 16,000 have left the Bay State enrollment since Jan. 1 of this year, he said, adding that a high percentage of this number were skilled workers.

The training classes provide 37½ hours of actual machine work a week, or a total of 480 hours a course. This takes approximately 12 weeks. During the time they are studying, the workers are paid the wages they received while employed by WPA.

Limit to Classes

Only physical difficulties presented by a shortage of vocational schools in the State limit the training classes, Mr. Delaney said.

While there has been no apparent shrinkage in WPA enrollment in Massachusetts, there has been a reduction by Washington in the employment quota assigned to this State, Mr. Delaney said.

N. E. Advised To Do an A-1 Defense Job

Co-ordinator in talk to manufacturers asserts priorities may reduce the normal output.

New England business and industry was told today that unless it does "an A-1 job on national defense work" it will "lose much of the freedom of the past."

This warning was delivered to more than 50 manufacturers gathered at a meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in Boston by Albert M. Creighton, Defense Co-ordinator in New England of the Office of Production Management.

No manufacturer in New England, Mr. Creighton said, large or small, should be without a defense contract, for at any moment the government is liable to curp production on all but defense work.

Cut Orders Liable

A manufacturer without defense work is liable to be told by Washington tomorrow to cut his production 20, 30 or even 50 per cent, Mr. Creighton declared, in order that defense production may go forward.

He explained that such reductions in normal types of manufacturing are likely to take place due to the question of priorities, "which is coming right to the fore."

"This all seems unbelievable," the New England defense co-ordinator commented, "but it certainly does look as though it might happen here."

Mr. Creighton told the Massachusetts industrialists that priorities—especially in such metals as aluminum and zinc—have become "the issue of the moment."

"Business," he advised, "can no longer go on as usual."

Must Do A-1 Job

"Unless business does an A-1 job," Mr. Creighton declared, "it is going to lose much of the freedom of the past. Other departments of our economic life in the past haven't come through too well."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told the industrialists their problem is twofold: to provide every tool of defense necessary for the protection of the United States, and to plan their industrial effort so that the economic system can absorb the abrupt change which must come when the present crisis is ended.

"The objectives of unemployment compensation and social security must be attained," the Governor said, "through improvement and plans. These must be made effective when this emergency is over. The responsibilities of government, local, state, and national, are going to become acute when this emergency ends. You can't plan for them too soon."

John F. Tinsley of Worcester, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told the conference that this State has now

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More U. S. Ships for Britain; Red Sea Supply Line Planned; RAF in Biggest Raid on Reich

Hamburg and Bremen major targets—Nazi planes raid Midlands and northeast.

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—The largest RAF bombing armada ever assembled for a single night's raid dumped "tens of thousands" of incendiaries and "hundreds of tons" of high explosives on Hamburg and Bremen in the night, the British announced today.

Nazi night raiders simultaneously subjected England to damaging raids which found targets in many shipping and industrial areas, despite stiff RAF night fighter defense which accounted for 13 of the raiders.

Although the figure on the number of RAF planes over Germany was withheld, British sources speculated that the Air Ministry's superlative reference meant that at least 300 to 400 planes were used.

Wide Attack By RAF

The fiery, blasting assault on the two centers of the Reich's naval construction and maritime industry was but part of the RAF's general sweep, which included an attack on Berlin and Emden, according to the Air Ministry, as well as other targets in northwestern Germany, coastal shipping, and the U-boat base at St. Nazaire, France. These were called "subsidiary attacks."

[The Germans acknowledging assault on Hamburg and Bremen by "strong British forces," said the raiders by-passed Berlin and reached Posen, in German-occupied Poland. The RAF thus crossed Germany.]

This assault was taken by observers as a reflection of the growing strength of Britain's air might, augmented by an increased flow of bombing craft from the United States.

Heavy Damage Inflicted

The Air Ministry news service's account of the raid said "buildings were rent and smashed and Germany's submarine and shipbuilding yards were remorselessly bombarded and left with fires blazing in their midst.

"The moon and the weather favored the attack and though it was claimed by the Germans this morning that their defenses dispersed the attack, our aircraft were in fact prevented neither by night fighters nor antiaircraft barrage from streaming over both cities in a constant procession and discharging their whole load on appointed targets.

"Pilots' individual reports speak of 'areas a mass of flames in which it was impossible to distinguish separate fires' of 'terrific explosions

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

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Inspect United States Naval Equipment

Chiefs of 11 Latin-American navies are in the United States and have been spending five days in the Washington area examining facilities. During their stay at the Capital they have been welcomed by high ranking officials. Chief of U. S. Naval Operations Admiral Harold L. Stark (left) is pictured greeting Vice-Admiral Jose Machado de Castro e Silva (center), Chief of Brazilian Naval Operations, and Admiral Julio Allard, Commander-in-Chief and Director General of the Chilean Navy.

Wickard says supplies must reach Allies; London ship losses called serious.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—American shipping aid to Britain was rising to new heights today as the United States Maritime Commission added more than 200,000 new tons of merchant shipping to the British North Atlantic lifeline and as preparations were being made to establish a regular trade route between this country and the Red Sea, thereby helping supply the British Near Eastern forces.

This action followed a warning by Secretary of Agriculture Claude A. Wickard that Britain would go down unless the arrival of American equipment and agricultural products was assured. Point was given to this warning by a statement from Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, that British shipping losses were very serious and not to be minimized.

Admiral Land's remarks were in clarification of a letter sent a day earlier to Senator Arthur W. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan in which he said that British ship losses during the first four months of 1941 totaled but 781,914 tons. He explained that these figures referred only to such sinkings as were reported in the press and that there was every reason to believe that actual sinkings were at a much higher rate.

German Note

These developments took place in the face of a German note stating that the Bland bill, which authorizes the requisitioning of foreign shipping in American harbors and which has already passed the House of Representatives, would be considered a violation of international law and of the friendship and commerce treaty still existing between the two Nations.

Although no reply has yet been announced, it is taken as a foregone conclusion here that the note will not influence the Administration's determination to utilize 300,000 tons of Axis or Axis-controlled shipping in the battle against totalitarianism. Senate debate on the bill is expected to begin sometime next week.

The 200,000 additional tons of shipping for Britain are being made available to Canada under a charter arrangement of the Maritime Commission. Twenty-five ships belonging to the Alcoa Steamship Company of New York are included in the move.

700,000 Tons of Ships

Added to the 50 tankers totaling some 500,000 tons already in the process of transfer to Britain, the latest move will dispose of at least 700,000 tons of the shipping included in the President's recent announcement of a 2,000,000-ton shipping pool for the British.

One report says that the new America-Red Sea freight route will be maintained by 27 American freighters, seven of which have already been assembled for duty. It is believed that they will be manned by American seamen and that President Roosevelt's re-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Brave British Defense Adds to Luster of Arms

'Inside the War'

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the major theater of land warfare shifts to the Eastern Mediterranean, some concepts of the past five months are being drastically revised.

The result is to throw a new light upon the magnitude of the accomplishment of British arms.

For when Britain's Army of the Nile began its swift march across the wastes of Northern Africa, it was assumed that an offensive had begun.

Similarly, when British Imperial forces started to reinforce the Greeks, it was believed that the plan was to hold a bridgehead on the Continent for an ultimate back-door attack on Germany. And when British bombers blasted the buildings that ring the Lustgarten, in the heart of Berlin, there were hints that the aerial offensive was under way.

But in none of these cases was an offensive either possible, or planned.

The British actions—despite the driving character which the tactics assumed—were fundamentally defensive.

These things we now know—some from newly available disclosures, others from facts whose sources remain "inside the war."

Throughout 20 months of conflict, the time had not emerged for a British offensive on the wide, strategic basis necessary to change the initiative.

The talk of British "reverses" becomes considerably modified as the exact character of the operations is clarified. The Imperial forces were smaller than the world was led to believe. And as the necessarily defensive nature of the campaigns in North Africa and Greece is becoming appreciated, less cause is seen for concern over the British military record.

For, with only two exceptions, there has been no opportunity for that wide strategy necessary to assume the offensive in the modern-type war.

Two Exceptions

These exceptions were the action of the Mediterranean Fleet in decimating the Italian Navy, and the East African drive into Ethiopia and British Somaliland.

In North Africa we know, now, how slender were the forces which threw the Italians back to Bengasi. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has disclosed that at no one time could Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell put more than 30,000 men into action.

General Wavell's plans, it can be said on extremely reliable authority, did not contemplate an original drive of more than half the distance he ultimately covered.

Moreover, much of the equipment for the British in North Africa came from the Italians themselves. An account from a neutral observer

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Intimate Message from Washington

The Negro and His Place in Defense Effort—Is He Being Discriminated Against?—OPM Says Yes and Tries to Right Matters

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

America is today reaching a very advanced stage in its defense of Democracy. It is organizing its manpower, wealth and skill to beat down what is probably the most serious threat to the United States since the Civil War. The whole hierarchy of official Washington from the President on down is daily warning that greater and greater effort and sacrifice must be made if priceless rights and privileges are to be preserved. And despite the fact that the Country has not the white-heat fervor that comes with actual belligerency, Americans are lifting willing hands to support the democratic way of life.

In the light of this it is a little startling to recall that the battleground for democracy is not wholly beyond America's borders and that large numbers of Americans are fighting for it in every one of the 48 States of the Union. In fact, with the increased tempo of the national defense program, this struggle within America has waxed in intensity, until today it has produced unwonted tension among hundreds of thousands of native born citizens.

Fundamental in this struggle is the American Negro, who, like other non-Caucasian Americans, feels that he is being seriously discriminated against in what he esteems his right to work for the defense of his Country. Confirmation of this view has come from Sidney Hillman, Associate Director-General of the Office of Production Management, who recently wrote all manufacturers holding defense contracts that "good workers available are not being hired solely because of their racial identity," pointing out that this applies particularly to Negroes.

Hillman Appeal Carefully Worded

Cognizant of the many cross-currents which enter into the problem of discrimination in the United States, Mr. Hillman approached the subject somewhat gingerly and based his appeal for the hiring of skilled Negro workmen solely on the grounds that they were desperately needed in these days when every minute utilized is of inestimable value. Furthermore, Mr Hillman was careful to avoid accusing any one section, saying that the Negroes were meeting anti-employment prejudice in all parts of the Country.

Other persons have faced the problem from a more personal point of view, pointing out the immense sense of frustration which the present situation is capable of developing in those who, anxious to do something for their homeland in its hour of trial, are in too many instances barred from doing so.

Not that the picture of Negro employment in the defense program is wholly bad—it isn't. In fact, many competent students of labor believe the position of the Negro within industry has definitely improved during the past decade. They point out that whereas many of the American Federation of Labor unions are closed to Negro membership, no such bars are raised within the Congress of Industrial Organizations. They assert that the years since the World War have brought a greater mutual understanding between white and colored workers.

It can also be argued that the very presence of the drive for greater Negro participation in national defense production is evidence of a more articulate, and consequently more likely to succeed, attitude on the part of America's colored citizens. This argument contends that it is the inertia of blind custom, rather than any co-ordinated and thought-out plan, which is responsible for discrimination—at least in the North and the West.

War Department Seriously Disturbed

Nevertheless, the OPM feels very strongly that the Negro employment situation is badly out of kilter and must be righted both for the sake of the defense program and for the sake of the Negro's self-respect and his faith in the Country of his birth.

Meanwhile, another problem has arisen which is seriously disturbing the War Department. This is the question of the hundreds of Negro soldiers sent from the North to training centers in the South. On a recent tour of Southern camps, a group of newspapermen were told by an officer at Fort Benning, Ga., there was apprehension over what might occur when Negroes from the North were subjected to the different conditions prevailing in the deep South. The impression was given that the officers at Fort Benning frankly doubted the War Department's wisdom in sending these colored troops to Southern States.

Point was lent to this criticism three weeks ago when a Negro private was found lynched in an obscure corner of the Ft. Benning Reservation. This and the recent killing of a Negro private in Fayetteville, N. C., by a white man have caused the War Department to start an investigation which may possibly lead to a change in policy.

J. G. H.

Uruguay Looks to U. S. for Leadership in Crisis

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars on a South American tour as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

South America Between Two Worlds
Fifth in a series of 12 articles

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Among the Uruguayans a North American becomes acutely aware that high confidence is placed in abilities of the United States to lead toward a future free from domination by any aggressive system, and open to fresh advances in humanity's quest for constructive living.

Uruguay vividly illustrates the longing of millions in all parts of South America for relief from forebodings that accompany even the most highly colored promises of a "New Order" under Naziism.

Constructive possibilities readily assume tangible form in Montevideo, scene of the Seventh Pan-American Conference where Secretary of State Cordell Hull in 1933 began to build South American confidence in the basic friendliness of the United States.

Devoted to Ideals

Without taking the comparison too literally, it is possible to say that the Uruguayans are the Greeks of South America in devotion to their convictions, almost regardless of the consequences. No other South American country has so vigorously exposed and suppressed subversive Nazi activities.

Uruguay, small in size but mighty in character, evidently would prefer to stand on its own feet. Then, if overrun by a bully, the Uruguayans, like the Athenians, would meet him "as a people before whose eyes the invaders pass and fade away."

Such a people, respected throughout South America and wherever their character is known, look to the United States for leadership.

Asked why Uruguay admires the United States, an architect replied for himself and for many of his countrymen in a series of three reasons that best retain their flavor in the Spanish and are easily convertible into English on sight. He likes the United States:

"Por (for) la gran originalidad. Por el espiritu de iniciativa. Y (and) por la democracia."

Originality. Initiative. Democracy.

Those are the qualities that attract this Uruguayan. May the United States never disappoint him!

Stated one way, the South American situation that calls for leadership is a national crisis of the United States without parallel in its independent history

Task of United States

This aspect of South America springs from the southern continent's strategic position as an area indispensable to the security of all the Americas, and this area's vulnerability to economic pressures originating in Europe. A frequent comment among North Americans is this startling admission:

"If Naziism takes over the European market, South America will be pulled away from the United States, and there is nothing the United States can do about it."

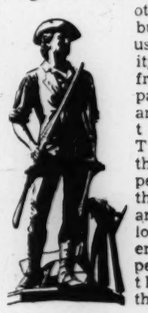
While this sounds defeatist, it is

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

What Peace Means

By the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill
of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

To some peace means the reign of God on earth. To others it means business as usual, prosperity, comfort, freedom from pain, worry, and heavy taxation There are those who love peace because they love God and their fellowmen. Others talk of peace because they love themselves.



At the 156th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

Compulsory Strike 'Cooling' Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Dr. William M. Leiserson, veteran labor mediator, former Chairman of the Railway Labor Mediation Board and now member of the NLRB, told a Senate subcommittee today that he opposed a compulsory provision in a proposed "cooling-off" period bill to prevent defense strikes.

"Anything like penalties and compulsion in this kind of business doesn't bring the results," Dr. Leiserson said in discussing the proposed Ball 40-day mandatory "cooling-off" measure modeled on the Minnesota statute.

"All experience shows that merely passing a law does not meet the situation," the witness said. "In Australia all strikes are declared illegal, but statistics show strikes continue up and down as before, in relation to the industrial index.

Canadian Survey Cited

Canada for 30 years has had a compulsory 30-day cooling-off period. The Harvard Business School made a study of the operation of the Canadian Act and found that 650 disputes were handled by the mediation machinery set up under it which averted strikes in all but 67 cases. But in the same period 680 "illegal" strikes occurred, outside the provision of the law.

Kansas banned strikes by law, but some of the biggest strikes occurred there, Alexander Howatt, mine leader, was sent to jail for six months for defying the statute but that did not send the men back to work In 1922, the shopmen's strike was illegal in Kansas, but William Allen White, who originally had backed the antistrike law, defended the right of the railway shopmen to strike."

Continuing, Dr. Leiserson said: "Will this sort of legislation promote continuous production for defense industries? It may—but I doubt it."

"You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink," observed the subcommittee chairman.

Different Approach

"When I give my sons orders—peremptory orders—I notice that I have difficulty getting them obeyed," resumed the witness. "I find it easier to do it in other ways. In this case I think the approach should be from the opposite direction, without emphasis on compulsory features."

Dr. Leiserson went on to propose a new voluntary mediation setup and strongly criticized the present National Labor Defense Mediation Board as being on a "part-time" basis. Drawing on a long background of strike-settling experience, Dr. Leiserson said that "conciliation, arbitration, mediation, fact-finding are all part of one process, but don't put a legal antistrike provision into the law, that doesn't help anything."

William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee. The interest in Congress on this subject of defense strikes is evidenced by the fact that four separate committees are considering the matter, the House Military and Naval Affairs Committees, the House Judiciary Committee and the five-man Senate Labor Subcommittee before which Dr. Leiserson testified.

"No ordinary, responsible union wants to strike if some acceptable alternative is open to it," Dr. Leiserson said.

"But time is of the essence in defense industries," objected Senator Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota. "Can we wait to educate the unions?"

"I would agree with you if I thought that passing a law with penalties would save any time," said Dr. Leiserson. "But I think that making it unlawful would take more time.

"The country won't stand defense strikes," said Senator Ball, "they have grown impatient over the situation."

Disrespect for Law

Dr. Leiserson retorted that the compulsory system has been tried, and has proved to promote disrespect for law.

Senator Ball explained that in Minnesota under the antistrike law there had been no illegal strikes. Dr. Leiserson said this probably was due to the effective work of the State's mediators who worked under the law. He placed the emphasis on mediators rather than the law. In Michigan, he said, a similiar law simply caused the unions to "get their strike notices in early" while the cooling-off period ran.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, member of the Committee, said that as Governor of his State he had had various strikes to handle, and that he felt the "very worst way" of approaching a strike was with a legal prohibition. Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York supported Senator Aiken's strong indorsement of Dr. Leiserson's testimony.

Dr Leiserson said there is "no question" that strikes today are fewer than in World War days. "One reason you are not having so many strikes is that collective bargaining is now the law, under the National Labor Relations Act," he said, explaining that the whole category of strikes arising from the demand of workers to get collective bargaining, which caused great losses of time in the World War, are now referable to the Labor Board..

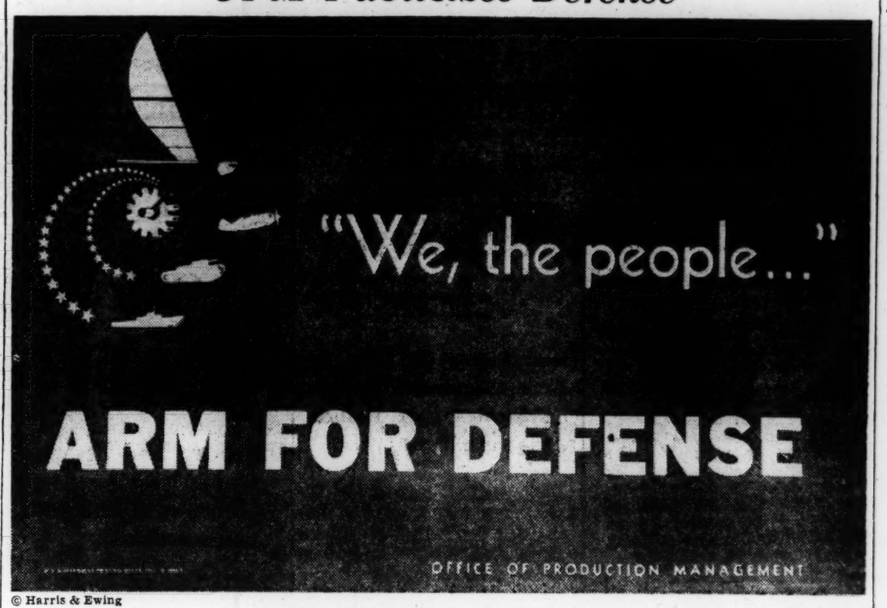
National "Fire Department"

Most present strikes are over wages and working conditions, Dr. Leiserson said, minimizing the importance of jurisdictional disputes and subversive elements. He advocated broad expansion of the Nation's arbitration and conciliation services as a national "fire department," and said it was "ridiculous" to keep the Mediation Board on a part-time basis.

As Dr. Leiserson was testifying, Mr. Green was being told by Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee that "we've got to work out a better method of settling strikes than tying up vital defense industries." Mr. Sumners said the Committee faces a "difficult situation."

"The Committee is under tremendous pressure to do something about these strikes," Mr. Sumners said. "We have to cut the disloyal elements of labor loose, and until we can, we've got to work out a better method of settling strikes than tying up vital defense industries."

OPM Publicizes Defense



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For Use in Cars or as Poster

Office of Production Management in Washington is advertising the defense arming program. This is a photographic copy of a new streetcar card or poster which is being sponsored by the Federal organization.

Nazis and Pan-Arabism: How Far Will Vichy Aid?

CAIRO, Egypt, May 9 (AP)—Remnants of the dissident elements of the Iraq Army which a week ago attacked the British-held Habbaniyah Airdrome, some 60 miles west of Baghdad, have withdrawn to Ramadi and Falluja, the British Middle East Command announced today.

Rashid Ali el Gailani, in office as Premier for little more than a month, suddenly left Baghdad yesterday after public demonstrations against his Government, the Egyptian press reported.

Tewfik Suweidi Bey, Foreign Minister in the Iraq Government ousted by Rashid Ali's coup d'état, was said to have left Baghdad by air for Amman, Trans-Jordan, to meet the deposed Regent, the Emir Abdullah Illah.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—German attempts to stir up Pan-Arab opposition to Britain in Iraq and elsewhere are linked here today with the question: Does the new Vichy accord with the Nazis involve the concession of a free hand for Herr Hitler in such Arab territory as Syria and Morocco and the use of French Fleet and naval bases for the Nazis in their Middle Eastern Mediterranean campaign?

Germany has reached an understanding with Syria, it is stated, to permit Nazi airplanes to fly over Syrian territory. Though this declaration emanates from a pro-Axis source, Hungary, it is in line with forebodings raised by the lack of information on what Prime Minister Churchill described in Parliament as the "sad, squalid details of what is going on in Vichy."

What sort of quid pro quo France may have given for what appears to be suspiciously generous concessions is only speculation. Yet the mere fact that the Vichy Government has little opportunity, and apparently little inclination to avoid becoming at least a passive participant in the war on the German side causes a progressively embarrassing situation for the British, who view with the deepest military concern such developments as the extensive infiltration of Nazi "tourists" into Syria and the use of Tunisian territorial waters by Axis sea transports.

Unfortunately there is nothing they can do about it without the risk of causing the Vichy regime's leaders to implement Herr Hitler's desires more than they have done already.

Following the capitulation of France last summer the British Government went on record with the declaration that it would "not allow Syria or Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile power, or to be used as a base for attacks on Middle East countries which it is pledged to defend."

That this firm resolve was far easier to announce than to carry out is clearly shown by the fact that with, or without, the personal approval of Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner in Syria, Germans are establishing themselves in his territory in large numbers thus giving the Iraq rising a significance it wouldn't have if it could be regarded as an isolated episode.

Nazi Propaganda Active

Actually it is anything but that.

Rather is it the first active sign of a Nazi attempt to bring the Moslems in general and the Arabs in particular into hostile action against Britain.

German propaganda has been making a great play with the inevitable legacy of discontent from Britain's pre-war policy in regard to the Arabs.

This develops another delicate problem for the British as they find themselves forced to take strong military action against one section of Moslems, while seeking at the same time to retain and strengthen the sympathies of the rest of this vast community, which has its center in the Turkish Caliphate and an incalculable influence on India, to which the Germans have been radiocasting alleged instructions from Islamic authorities that the faithful are required to range themselves against Britain.

Similar arguments have been fomenting Syrian feeling against the French too and it is said that General Dentz's military force there, estimated at some 15,000, is having trouble restraining the natives who are anxious to free themselves from the French mandate.

Satisfaction is felt here that, in connection with Iraq, Britain has had the unusual experience of getting in its first blow ahead of the Germans. And the great aim now is to force a definite decision there before Nazi reinforcements can arrive on the scene.

That the Nazis have no monopoly on the ability to fly relatively heavy equipment to required positions is illustrated by disclosure that the British have brought howitzers by air as part of the operations which military authorities here describe as progressing with satisfactory speed.

Basra Keypoint

These weapons came from Basra, a keypoint which every dictate of major strategy demands the British must hold at all costs—not only because it enables them to support any campaign in Iraq or Iran, but because it bars the Nazi route toward India—as vital to the security of the British Navy in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Basra also represents the base from which Britain can continue to fight for possession of the Suez Canal, if the Axis managed to secure a hold on that waterway by a pincer movement from West and East and by direct air attack from bases now established facing the Turkish Coast.

As the Germans poise themselves for the next move, what they would wish Rashid Ali's Iraqis to do is doubtless to obtain control of the single-flow oil pipe running from the wells of Kirkuk and Mosul to Haditha on the Euphrates. At that point the conduit forks, one branch going to Tripoli, Syria, the other to Haifa, Palestine. Since the fall of France, the former line has been blocked, for Britain's benefit, the latter being kept open. It would be decidedly to Herr Hitler's advantage to have this situation be reversed.

Little Faith in Nazis

A great deal depends on the extent whereto the pro-British sentiments, believed to be held by a majority of Arabs, can be translated into operational assistance.

Tribesmen, it is believed here, have little faith in Nazi promises of rewards that will accrue to them from opposing the British and seeking to establish a new pan-Arab order, as defined by Herr Hitler. But on the other hand, it is recognized that many Arabs are still influenced by what they feel was the failure of the British Government to implement guarantees they considered made to them through Col. T. E. Lawrence during the World War.

The arguments that are most convincing to them, it is appreciated in Whitehall, are practical proofs of military power. And in relation to those proofs, a great deal must depend upon the use the Nazis are able to make of Vichy France's Syria as an advanced base, where a German military commission has been at work for several months and where German military technicians have infiltrated to an extent that has already provoked serious protests from the British Government and may provoke sterner action if allowed to continue.

More News on Ship Losses Indicated by British Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—Britain's official denial of the accuracy of United States Senator Vandenberg's ship sinking figures gives the first inkling that the Government is beginning to realize the necessity of releasing more news of the Battle of the Atlantic.

Senator Vandenberg, making public a letter which he said was sent to him by Rear Admiral Emery S. Land, Chairman of the United States Martime Commission, said that between Jan 1 and April 30 sinkings in all parts of the world totaled only 158 vessels aggregating 781,914 tons.

To this statement, which was placed before the American public May 7, Britain has officially said that it is "not as a matter of fact correct."

Strong Pressure Exerted

The British counter-statement explaining why the shipping situation as a whole is quite as dark as it has been painted, has been issued only after strong pressure had been exerted by those in London with a full knowledge of the trend of American opinion.

The fact that the statement was made shows that the Ministry of Information has won an important round over the Admiralty in the battle of news.

The Dangers in the Vandenberg-Land figures being allowed or even purposely utilized to mislead American opinion have been forcefully impressed on the authorities here.

It is pointed out that Americans might be persuaded to suspect the Admiralty's motive in choosing the beginning of April to change from announcing shipping losses weekly to monthly just when the Atlantic figures began to show a decline.

Gravity of Situation

Since the British in the corresponding period have been laying renewed stress on the gravity of the Atlantic situation, the Government, it is therefore pointed out, might have to face the charge of deliberately misinforming American public opinion for the sake of gaining United States convoys.

Propaganda along such lines, it is felt, might revive the old slogan prevalent in the United States after the last war that "British propaganda got us into the World War. Don't let it get us into the next one."

It is even suggested that Reichsführer Hitler might have momentarily eased the submarine campaign in the Atlantic in an attempt to make the United States believe its naval aid is not a vital necessity.

Some Improvement Shown

While the majority of opinion in the United States will doubtless be satisfied that the Admiralty's decision to change the method announcing ship losses was above board, the fact that it coincided with improvement is capable of misinterpretation.

Actually, high British official sources, denying low sinking figures, declare that although the Battle of the Atlantic during April has shown some improvement, it is nevertheless true that the total tonnage at the command of the Allies has suffered almost as severely as in any preceding month during the war.

In connection with this statement it is well to remember that in June, 1940, it was reported that Britain lost a total of 463,000 tons of merchant shipping.

It is felt the time has come to balance the Admiralty's desire to keep secrets from enemy against the value of American good will and consequent action, not to mention the fact that the British people themselves feel they are too much in the dark about the Atlantic struggle which they are continually being told is the decisive campaign of the war.

Franker Picture

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—Experts on United States aid for Britain have told the British that they must get a fuller and franker picture of the war to the American people if they want more American aid, it was reported reliably today.

Ministry of Information leaders who say they would gladly cooperate in any move to present a more dramatic story of the war claim they are hampered by the various armed services.

The services, in turn, are said to believe that any benefits reaped from giving a fuller picture of the Battle of the Atlantic, for instance, would be offset by the dangers of disclosing information to the Axis and the possible bad effect on Britain's home morale.

One British source said another item in the reluctance to open up news channels is the fear of being charged with a campaign of propaganda.

"I think we're leaning over backwards, though," he said.

Philippines Miss Imports of Food

MANILA, May 9 (AP)—Philippine civilian defense plans are rapidly being translated into action but the problem of imported food is giving officials some concern, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, said today.

Most of the imported foodstuffs is consumed by Americans and defense authorities are making every effort to bring in an adequate supply from the United States. An acute shortage of space for general cargo on ships engaged in trans-Pacific trade, however, is causing some difficulty, Mr. Sayre said.

In his first press conference in more than a month, the High Commissioner expressed the opinion that collaboration between the United States and other democracies with interests in the Far East, has increased since informal conferences with various high British and Dutch civil and military officials were held here recently.

Mr. Sayre also disclosed that a plan to settle 10,000 non-Aryan European refugees in the Philippine Islands has been abandoned. He did not give the reason but said that small scale resettlement of refugees was going on.

Remove Books by 'Lindy'

BEAMSVILLE, Ontario, May 9 (AP)—The Beamsville Town Council has ordered books by Charles A. Lindbergh removed from Public Library shelves. Similar action was taken by the Guelph Council recently.

Pant-Waving Plea Made For Tax on Autos

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—Leon Henderson, the man who on May 7 proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee a 20 per cent war tax on all automobiles, new and old alike, has two cars himself; one is a 1929 Hupmobile, and the other—the new car—is a 1935 Plymouth. He says he can't wear them out.

The committee was obviously attracted both by Mr. Henderson's tax proposals, shortly thereafter supported by Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and by the Henderson attire which is rapidly gaining fame for itself in the Capital.

Several members of the Committee, including tough-minded Allen T. Treadway, (R) of Massachusetts, John D. Dingell, (D) of Michigan (who represents the State where the autos come from), and others congratulated shaggy Mr. Henderson on his realistic testimony when he got through. There is no doubt that he made an impression.

Mr. Henderson's short stocky figure was attired in an extraordinarily loose-fitting summer suit of lichen-green with a faint stripe in it, which he handled in the fashion of a toga. As he addressed the Committee in characteristically direct fashion he followed three major gestures, all involved in his oversize-clothes.

The first gesture kept his hands in his trousers pockets from which position he managed to wave his vest, trousers and coat all in the direction of the questioner.

His second gesture was to plunge his hands into his hip pockets pulling the coat tight across his ample back so that the front fell in curtain folds on either side which were also given a slow waving motion. The final gesture kept left hand in hip pocket, right hand in side pocket. He was able to work out various ingenious combinations and permutations of these basic postures as he swung idly in his place like an alert and good-natured pachyderm.

Members of the committee tried to ask Mr. Henderson questions about taxes but some of them were obviously bothered by his posture and found difficulty in focusing attention on taxes. From the rear, Mr. Henderson's stance received universal admiration as he stood firmly, his feet slightly apart and his copious trousers falling with the solidity of an elephant's knees.

Representative Dingell protested that a 20 per cent tax would take $200 on a $1,000 car. Mr. Henderson replied that so long as automobile manufacture diverted defense industry from airplanes and tanks it wasn't too much to charge and that he was willing to go as high as 25 per cent with the big new spending spree ahead he thought people would pay it.

He objected to a higher gasoline tax, however, because that cut down consumer outlets in a field that didn't compete with defense. Give the public something to spend their money for, was his idea.

Mr. Dingell objected to this. Mr. Henderson was putting a premium on old cars by providing them cheap fuel to cause them to be run further and worn out quicker. What would he do when the old cars wore out? he demanded.

It was here that Mr. Henderson took the committee into his confidence, taking a firm grip of his suit, and figuratively throwing a fold of it over his shoulder, he explained,

"Now off the record, sir, I have two cars of my own. One of them is a 1929 Hupp, and the other is a 1935 Plymouth, and I want to tell you gentlemen—you can't wear them out!"

Committee members gasped. They wanted to learn the secret of an automobile's fountain of youth.

"How are you going to get there?" demanded startled committee members, with an obvious thought to the 1929 "Hup."

"By plane," said Mr. Henderson briefly, taking a final tug on his green suit and leaving the room.

It was learned today that Mr Henderson has 80,000 miles on his 1929 Hupmobile and upward of 60,000 on his 1935 Plymouth. The Hup's mileage would be higher, but the speedometer broke. Both cars were purchased second-hand.

Troop Concentration in West Denied by Russian Spokesmen

MOSCOW, May 9 (AP)—Soviet Russia is not concentrating large forces of troops on its western border with Germany and does not intend to do so, it was announced last night through Tass, the official news agency.

Tass said the movement of a single division from Irkutsk, near the Manchukuo frontier, to Novisibirsk in Central Asia in order to provide better housing for the troops, had given rise to a whole series of reports concerning concentrations of Soviet land, air and naval forces in the southwest. None of these reports, said Tass, is true.

One report denied was that Admiral Nicolai Fedor Kuznetsoff, Commissar of the Navy, had gone to Teheran, capital of Iran (Persia), to negotiate for Soviet air bases in that vital oil-bearing country adjoining Iraq.

The Tass announcement said the concentration of troops on the western frontiers was not taking place and was "not anticipated."

The latter phrase was regarded as exceedingly important by observers since Russia's official policy throughout the war has been one of neutrality.

This denial of persistent foreign reports of a shifting of Russia's land-sea-air striking power from east to west was emphatic and detailed.

It denied specifically that the U. S. S. R. was massing Siberian troops and 2,700 planes in the Kiev Military District (which includes the Ukraine), that naval forces were being shifted south from the Baltic to the Caspian and Black Seas, and that the Kremlin was dickering with Iran for the use of air bases in that country (which borders on Iraq).

Particular scorn was directed at reports to the effect that passenger traffic along the Siberian Railway had been suspended to make room for vast troop movements westward, that one of the two reserve air armies at the disposal of the high command had been shifted to the Kiev district with 1,800 bombers and 900 pursuit planes, that 28 submarines, 45 destroyers and 18 gunboats had been transferred from the Baltic to the Black and Caspian Seas.

Tass went on to say that "no submarines or destroyers from the Baltic Fleet have been or are being transferred to the Caspian or Black Sea, no 'concentration of large military forces' upon the western frontiers of the U. S. S. R. is taking place or is contemplated."

Foreign observers here attached particular importance to the categorical denial that any concentration of large forces in the west "is taking place or is contemplated."

Soviet Withdraws Recognition From Nazi-Conquered States

MOSCOW, May 9 (AP)—Soviet Russia withdrew recognition today from Yugoslavia, Belgium, and Norway as sovereign States—an action interpreted in diplomatic quarters as indicating a new understanding with Germany.

Diplomatic sources believed that Joseph Stalin, who only this week assumed the premiership, was personally settling differences with Germany over Nazi penetration into the Balkans, in order to maintain the Soviet policy of peace and neutrality.

Today's press reflected this trend, prominently displaying reports of an Axis air raid on the Suez Canal and David Lloyd George's abstention from the British House of Commons vote of confidence in Premier Winston Churchill.

Whether Russia now would join the Axis was not known. It refused to do so last November.

The Russian Foreign Office sent a note to the three Ministers, now representing emigre Governments, notifying them that their ministerial powers had lost their validity.

The withdrawal of recognition was disclosed step by step—first to Norway, then Belgium, and then Yugoslavia.

[It was the Yugoslav Minister, Milan Gavrilovitch, who on April 5 signed with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov a Russian-Yugoslav treaty of friendship and nonaggression. Yugoslavia was invaded the next day and has been conquered by Germany.

Norway was invaded April 9, 1940, and Belgium a year ago tomorrow.]

Sentry Paces Garden In English Moonlight —To Guard Onions

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 9 (AP)—A military sentry paced a plot 20 feet square in the moonlight.

The American Eagle Squadron is quartered nearby.

"What's he guarding, a military secret?" a visitor asked.

"Shh," said a pilot officer, "it's a big secret all right."

It must be to have an armed guard by night—and someone with a watchful eye always on hand by day, too—but it looks like nothing more than a garden patch.

"Is this hallowed ground?" the visitor asked.

"You bet, and very valuable to boot," the officer replied.

"Military plans or plane plans?"

"Not exactly, but pretty valuable just the same on account of what is planted there."

"Eagle Squadron do the planting?"

"No, but we had it planted and we see that it's guarded."

"Then what is there?"

"Onions."

Dr. Butler Again Heads Carnegie Peace Group

Special to The Christic. Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was re-elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the annual meeting of the trustees held in the offices of the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue.

Other officers elected or appointed were John W. Davis, Vice-President; Alanson B. Houghton, Treasurer; George A. Finch, Secretary; Roland S. Morris, Assistant Treasurer. Maurice S. Sherman and Roland S. Morris were re-elected to the Executive Committee.

Students in Rome Disciplined For Test Date Protest

ROME, May 9 (AP)—Rome University authorities took disciplinary measures today against students who two days ago demonstrated in protest against rearrangement of their final examinations schedule to enable them to enter the Army June 1.

Some students complained that advancing the date of the examinations left them insufficient time to prepare. They demanded that the examinations either be omitted or the passing standards lowered.

Police arrested several youths during the demonstrations, which occurred in front of the University Registrar's office. Authorities said the University is functioning normally now and that examinations will be held as planned.

[The New York Times said that advices reaching Washington explained the demonstration as a protest against Germany because of a shortage of bread.]

Bolivian Pilot Gains After Crash

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Capt. Alberto Taborga, military aide to President Penaranda of Bolivia, was reported "in good condition" here today as authorities prepared to investigate the airplane crash which injured him and killed Capt. Rafael Suarez Rivas, expert Bolivian military pilot.

Yesterday the officers, on a good-will flight from New York to La Paz, the Bolivian capital, took off from Washington airport as Dr. Luis Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Minister, watched. The plane rose about 100 feet, faltered and crashed to the ground.

High Costs of Camps Laid To Slackness in Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—The camps for America's immense citizen army will cost the country more than double the original estimate, according to the special Senate Committee investigating the national defense program.

This charge was made today by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee, who expressed the hope that the Committee's findings would enable the War Department to be more accurate in its future estimates of expenditures.

At the same time, testimony before the Committee has brought additional proof that much of the delay and extra cost in camp construction stemmed directly from a failure on the part of Army officers and civilians to plan each construction step sufficiently in advance.

Maj. Frank Reed, construction quartermaster of the Fort Leonard Wood project, told the Committee that when he took over the job on Jan. 25 no plans had been made to clear a parking space for workmen's cars despite the fact that work on the camp began on Nov. 13.

Major Reed said that the confusion at the camp was so bad at the end of January that he was obliged to institute a "road-building priority" and to take men off the construction of camp buildings and put them to laying roads. Before the parking spaces were built, the workmen were obliged to park their thousands of cars on either side of the one dirt road to the camp, thereby reducing the flow of materials to a single lane.

Spokesmen for both the Army's Seventh Corps Area, in which Ft. Leonard Wood is located, and for the civilian constructors both said that the other party was responsible for not having worked up the plans in advance. The Army spokesman said it was up to the architect, which the constructors felt that it was the Army's job to say where such major installations should be placed.

Meanwhile, the Committee is faced with the problem of finding out just why the Fort, which was originally estimated at $8,000,000 and later at $15,000,000, is now to cost some $35,000,000.

Senator Truman said that the increased costs in Fort Leonard Wood seemed to follow a general rule applying to almost all camps now being built.

Oil Industry Seen Ready for Any Task

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)—The petroleum industry can supply the needs of the Nation both in peace and war "provided only that the Government does not interfere with our production line," declares J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company.

"Our vast resources of petroleum are chief among our guarantees of national safety," he said last night in presenting to Franklin Institute a complete working model of an oil field and refinery.

"Should the Nation face war on two ocean fronts, it has oil on both to meet the highest estimates of military, naval and aviation needs and ample capacity in refining, storage and transportation.

"This Country produces over 60 per cent of the world's oil and our proved resources are greater than ever before. For whatever emergency, this industry stands ready."

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Washington Sideglances

Nearly 363,000 persons visited Lincoln Memorial in 'April—U. S. accused of 'all war short of aid'—Capital has 'Gestapo' prying into past of those working for national defense agencies.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Most Popular: Abraham Lincoln was the most hospitable man in Washington in April.

During the 30-day period, his memorial and statue were visited by 362,995 persons, nearly four times as many as patronized the Washington Monument. Previous high for a single month at the Lincoln Memorial was 281,000.

Vice Versa: Advocates of convoys and more effective help for Britain in the Capital are accusing the United States of "all war short of aid."

Know Your Neighbor?: Residents of Washington are becoming accustomed to the Civil Service "Gestapo" that comes around to check up on neighbors or former employees who work for national defense agencies.

After displaying a credentials card, the investigator asks all sorts of personal questions about the worker—how long you have known him or her, whether he adheres to any "isms," whether he uses intoxicants or gambles.

When it comes to defense one's "personal affairs," it seems, are also Uncle Sam's.

Show Stealer: Wendell Willkie is chuckling these days over a remark that suddenly exploded from a prominent New Dealer on shipboard during President Roosevelt's most recent Caribbean cruise.

"We've got a good show here and we don't want Wendell Willkie butting in," protested the Cabinet officer.

He was referring to Mr. Willkie's facility for telling the Nation what's coming next in foreign affairs.

Friends First: The House of Representatives received a stiff calling down from Speaker Sam Rayburn the other day for being too nosey about what senators are saying and doing.

The Speaker called congressmen's attention to an old rule of the House declaring it a "breach of order in debate" to "notice what has been said on the same subject in the other house . . . because the opinion of each house should be left to its own independency . . . quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two houses.

That rule, the Speaker regretted to say, had been violated more during the present session than in any of the 28 years he has served. Henceforth, he warned, he would interrupt any debate to enforce it.

Involved at the moment were remarks of Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, criticising a speech Senator Burton K. Wheeler made in Chicago last week.

Fishing by Horsepower a Northwest Practice

Horse-Seining Operations for Salmon Along Flats of the Columbia River

Horsenets Help in the Salmon Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Many folk coming into the Columbia River on shipboard have beheld with astonishment men and horses that seem to be walking on the surface of the river. The stream at its mouth is wide—eight to ten miles—and to a person standing on the deck of a ship it all appears as deep as the channel in which his ship is moving.

Actually, the men and horses are working on wide, flat sandbars which become islands at low tide. They are handling great salmon seines 300 fathoms, or 1,800 feet long and from 12 to 48 feet in depth, depending on the nature of the channel and tides. On a haul, they bring in from 200 pounds to more than a ton of red-meated salmon.

The horse seining operations in the Columbia are among the few in the world. They are carried out each summer starting about mid June. The nature of the river's bottom and the habits of the salmon make them practicable and highly efficient.

From barges handled by launches, the nets are laid out for a drift down or up the channel, depending upon the direction the tide is running. Teams, generally in sets of fours, hook on to the seines in relays to swing the working or hauling end of the net into the sand bar where it is rolled in and piled on to a barge, fathom by fathom, for another drift. One end is simply held stationary on the sand bar. Ultimately, the entire mass of fish in the net, except for a few that may be tangled in the web and retrieved as the seine is piled in, is cencentrated in a loop or pocket formed as the last of the long net is dragged from the channel. The fish are then tossed one by one into the cannery tender.

The horse seines account for a considerable percentage of the salmon taken inside the Columbia River. The industry is one of Oregon's major revenue producers; the Columbia fish taken running into a $10,000,000 item some years. At Astoria alone, a considerable percentage of the city's population makes its livelihood from various phases of the industry.

Halifax Sees Defeat of Nazis By Depletion of War Spoils

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9 (AP)—Oil, copper, and crude rubber were named as "the trump cards in the hands of freedom," today by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

Fortunately, he said in an address before the Minneapolis Rotary Club, as he continued his second-day tour of the Middle West, "There are signs that the time is approaching when every unit of totalitarian production will be met by two units of free production, and here I mean not only industrial output but raw material and foodstuffs as well."

"And the day must soon come when the Nazis will no longer be able to find fresh loot as they have found it in France, Holland, Denmark, and other ravaged countries, and will be forced to draw still deeper on their reserves.

"Gradually the deluded people of Germany will discover that the essential reserves of supply for which they have slaved and starved and foregone their liberty are exhausted and that they are left to face the crushing strength of the forces of freedom, armed, fed, supplied and inspired by the limitless resources of America's gigantic wealth and help.

"When the history of that day is written," the Ambassador continued, "it will be clear that the genius of industrial co-ordination will have played an equal part with the genius of military strategy."

Must First Win War

The Ambassador speaking last night in Chicago before the Commercial Club said Great Britain can offer no blueprint of the post-war future but it knows the basic principles which must govern a peace settlement.

"Today our first aim is to win," the Envoy said. "Yet even in this moment of stress, we are looking forward.

"We are thinking today in terms of freedom rather than frontiers, of the restoration of the worth and welfare of the common man rather than of political agreements. We are seeking to ensure the freedom of the individual against enslavement."

Lord Halifax asserted that there could be no inconclusive issue from the present struggle, that destruction of the "Nazi system" must precede the establishment of a new world order.

"We know that no peace made with Hitler and his gang would be a real peace, but only an uncertain and precarious armistice while he made new preparations to destroy it," he said.

Three Main Objectives

The Ambassador listed three objectives which the "new world comity of nations" must attain to succeed:

"1. A system of security which will insure international stability

"2. A system of economic collaboration, in place of economic conflict, between free peoples. . . .

"3 A system of ordered change in the relationship between states which will restore confidence in the integrity of the word of nations."

"If this new world order is to be built, the British Commonwealth must join with the United States to build it," he added.

The Envoy declared that Britain has a hard road ahead but that he was convinced that the "large and finally decisive factors are on our side." Among these factors, he said, was the combined industrial power of the United States and Great Britain.

Seeds of Nazi Destruction

Lord Halifax asserted that Germany's domination of 164,000,000 people "carries within it the seeds of its own destruction."

He stated that the two Axis Powers have a population of 130,000,000 compared with 200,000,000 in the United States, Great Britain and the Dominions and "the occupied countries have 164,000,000 sulkily waiting for the day of liberation and nursing bitter feelings of revenge. Even with all the forces at Germany's disposal—ruthless employment, slave conditions, men treated like machines—that situation clearly carries within it the seeds of its own destruction."

The Ambassador said that the German General Staff had examined the question of invading North America but had found it at present impracticable.

"But," he added, "what is not feasible at one time becomes feasible at another. Moreover, the German General Staff are silent about South America."

He said that he did not know whether Adolf Hitler next would go "through Spain and Portugal, against Weygand in North Africa, to Suez across Turkey and Syria, to Ukraine or to the oil fields of Baku," but, he declared:

"Wherever he deploys his army he will still be faced with sea power and industrial power and they will ultimately have the last word."

Aid Must Be Delivered

At the press conference, held shortly after Lord and Lady Halifax arrived in Chicago from Pittsburgh, the Envoy was asked whether Great Britain had ample man power, and he replied:

"I think so. You don't want great numbers of men, but tiny, well equipped formations."

Another question was whether the only kind of aid needed by Great Britain was machines, supplies, and materials.

"Yes," Lord Halifax said, "but we do want them to get there. How you get them there is your affair."

The value of sending equipment to Britain, he said, "all turns on the next three or four months of the battle of the Atlantic."

The Envoy expressed the opinion that Britain's positions in North Africa would be held, and added that he felt confident "the Turks are not likely to lie down to the Germans."

A mistake of the World War, he said, was that the Allies did not march into Berlin. He indicated that Britain's long term plan this time included some attack on the Germans.

"They (the Germans) will get fed up with it before we shall," he declared.

G. O. P. Votes in Congress Follow Lindberg's Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9 — Through a series of major test votes in both the Senate and the House Republican Party policy toward the war is today evolving into a definite pattern.

On issue after issue affecting the major phases of aid to Britain it is now apparent that the majority of Republicans in Congress at least, either with or without design, are taking a position which places the Party in constant opposition to measures which favor one side against the other in the war—a position most effectively advocated by Charles A. Lindbergh.

Thus the debate in the house this week on the Bland ship seizure bill offered a vivid illustration of this party line-up on this fundamental issue.

How Party Voted

The most significant evidence of Party policy was disclosed in the vote on amendments. Here Republicans balloted almost solidly to forbid the President to transfer any of these vessels to Britain or to any other of the defending democracies. They also backed an amendment which would permit the requisitioned ships to carry only supplies necessary to the defense of the United States. Both amendments were defeated.

Numerous other record votes combine to bring into focus the guiding policy of the Republican members of Congress. That policy rarely, if ever, departs from opposition to steps which have the effect of actually aligning the United States more effectively and more openly on one side of the war.

It is not evident whether this position springs merely from the collective but instinctive judgment of the Republicans acting independently or whether it represents a deliberate policy under the guidance of Party leadership. In any event it now emerges as the consequence of a considerable sequence of important votes among which the following are indicative:

The lend-lease bill, which was in fact an abandonment of neutrality and the alignment of the Nation's industrial power openly against the march of Nazi conquests, was opposed by 85 per cent of the House Republicans and 63 per cent of the Senate Republicans.

Stand on Destroyers

The transfer of the 50 overage destroyers to Great Britain, which was not passed on formally by either House of Congress, was opposed by a majority of Republican Senators, 11 out of 19 voting, who went on record against the trade-in policy to expedite shipments of planes and other war materials to Britain in exchange for the Western Hemisphere air and naval bases.

This Party alignment on the Government's foreign policy is not exact and does not always remain the same. There are outstanding Democrats who are in constant opposition to the Administration on war policy, particularly Senators Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, and Pat McCarran of Nevada, but the opposition to the President's foreign policy within his own party is more articulate than numerous. On the Republican side it is more numerous than it is articulate.

Republican support of the Administration foreign policy is more marked outside of Congress. Here Wendell L. Willkie, still titular head of the Party, stands as a powerful and persuasive advocate of this policy as do a considerable number of eminent Republicans and prominent Republican newspapers.

Anti-Nazi League Seeks Ban On 'Sieg im Westen' Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—As thousands of pro-Nazi residents of Yorkville, big German-American center in Manhattan, continued to pack the 96th Street Theater and shiver the rafters with applause during many portions of "Sieg im Westen" (Victory in the West"), German propaganda film of the Nazi advance through the Low Countries and France last year, efforts were redoubled by anti-Nazi agencies today to force withdrawal of the film from American theaters.

The Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League called on the Board of Regents to stop the showing of the film, which was brought into this country as a newsreel and as such was not subject to censorship. The League also urged Thomas E. Dewey, Attorney of New York County, to investigate the status of the film.

The League disputed contention of the distributors, UFA Films Company of 1270 Sixth Avenue, that the motion picture is a newsreel and holds that it should have been submitted to the State Board of Regents for Censorship. According to New York law, it is a misdemeanor for the producers or distributors to avoid censorship by giving a false description of a film's content.

The League asserted that the film is not properly a newsreel, holding that (1) several scenes were posed; (2) a musical score was "dubbed in"; (3) it lasts almost two hours, and (4) there is a connected narrative.

While spectators inside the 96th Street Theater joined in the singing of "Die Wacht am Rhein" when that song was sung by Nazi soldiers in the film, the anti-Nazi pickets paced the sidewalk outside the theater on May 7 carrying placards bearing the legends "We Don't Favor Nazi, Fascist or Communist Dictatorships," and "Down With All Dictators." Pickets were members of the German-American Congress for Democracy, which has protested along with the Friends of Democracy, Inc., against the showing of the film in the United States.

The film is apparently the same as that which was used by the Third Reich to "soften up" Balkan morale before Nazi bloodless or armed coups in the Eastern European countries. In some quarters the view was voiced that the film was sent to this country by high German officials to cool American ardor for intervention in the war on Great Britain's side by showing the "invincibility" of Nazi war power.

Spanish Refugees Go to Ecuador

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9 — Sixteen Spanish refugees left New York aboard the steamship Santa Clara of the Grace Line today, to join 39 others on a 750-acre co-operative farm established in Las Palmeras, Ecuador, a few months ago by the New World Resettlement Fund of 2 West Forty-third Street. The party is made up of three families and includes 10 children.

The refugees came to New York a few days ago from the Dominican Republic, where they resided temporarily while arrangements were being made for their transfer to Ecuador.

Miss America Gonzales, Executive Secretary of the Fund, said other groups of Spanish farmer refugees would be settled in Las Palmeras as soon as a second tract of land can be made ready for them. The fund has a contract to send into Ecuador up to 5,000 families. Colonists are free to acquire Ecuadorian citizenship and are guaranteed the same civil rights as other foreigners.

Army Has Weapon To Repel Termites

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Thin metal sheets, bent inward at the edges like a square saucer, provide the shields with which the Army expects to repel the first attack on its great military establishments here.

Thousands of these galvanized iron plates are being fashioned and fixed in inverted position over the concrete piers from which will rise the pinewood barracks, warehouses, administration and hospital buildings attached to the Army's Ogden arsenal, general supply depot and airfield.

The prospective enemy? Termites—white ant-like wood-boring insects which can, and have, raised havoc with frame structures not protected against their assault. The upside-down "saucers," says the constructing quartermaster, present a perfect guard.

Bus Strike At an End; Senate Action

By the Associated Press

Striking employees of the Pennsylvania Greyhound bus line consented to return to work today under an arbitration agreement and 9,000 Alabama soft coal miners prepared to resume production May 12, but a machinists strike was threatened in San Francisco shipyards.

The shipyard walkout, set for midnight tonight, involves 2,400 American Federation of Labor machinists employed in the Bethlehem shipyard and in five ship repair plants. The union men want their pay raised from $1 to $1.15 an hour, with double pay for overtime.

The agreement enabling the bus line to resume operations called for arbitration by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins of union demands which included an increase from 4 to 5 cents a mile in drivers' pay.

Alabama coal mines fell idle April 1 when a labor contract expired, and did not go back into production May 1 along with the Appalachian mines. A contract signed yesterday, covering about 9,000 of the State's 21,000 coal miners, affects most of the States commercial, rail-connected mines, and raises the basic daily pay of miners from $4 to $5.

The Mediation Board was asked to attempt settlement of two more disputes. One was a C. I. O. called strike involving 3,500 employees of the Ex-Cell-O Company at Detroit, which has orders for machine tools and aircraft parts.

The other dispute centered on demands of 10,000 C. I. O. woodworkers for union shop, paid vacations and improved working conditions in lumber plants in the Puget Sound area. A strike was called for today.

A way was cleared for resumption of production at the Laporte, Ind., works of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, where 950 employees went on strike for union security and higher wages. Under a tentative agreement of union and plant officials, subject to ratification by the union rank and file, the dispute will be submitted to the Mediation Board.

In Paterson, N. J., officials of the Manhattan Shirt Company and representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.) signed a labor contract covering 2,600 workers in six plants.

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Women Voters Launch Drive To Win 'Battle of Production'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—A Nationwide campaign to arouse public demand to "win the Battle of Production" was launched here today by the National League of Women Voters.

League officers said their new educational campaign was inspired by an article by Roscoe Drummond in The Christian Science Monitor on March 24, 1941, entitled, "The Next Battle."

The League's General Council which authorized the new campaign also gave a vote of confidence to the National Board for its quick and vigorous support of the lend-lease bill.

At the same time it directed the League to continue its efforts during the present crisis for six defense items on the oragnization's current program of work and added "Federal aid to public education for the defense emergency" as a new item.

Other public questions on which League members throughout the Country will inform themselves and their elected representatives, both State and national, include: taxation and defense; inter-American co-operation; living costs and defense; school facilities and housing in defense areas; relief in relation to defense; collective bargaining in relation to defense; and civil liberties in relation to defense.

Reviewing a three-day council session held here this week, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, National President, declared: "The Council of the League of Women Voters has been discussing for the past three days the contribution the League is particularly equipped to make today. The League recognizes the grave threat to Democracy and to American security brought about by continued aggression. Because our form of government is being seriously challenged, the League which has worked for 21 years to make democratic processes effective, is now determined to put its understanding and experience to work in defense of that Democracy. To that end the League will concentrate its efforts on an immediate campaign to arouse public demand for an all-out effort to 'win the Battle of Production.'

"The American people have inaugurated a plan for defending democracy by throwing its weight on the side of those who share with us common ideals of freedom and believe in the dignity of the individual.

"This plan will succeed only if the people recognize the emergency, and work and sacrifice with the unity of purpose hitherto characteristic of war. The League of Women Voters has faith in the American people and in their capacity to carry out the plan they have adopted. We trust our Government to find a way to make our plan effective.

"We reject the slander that only through war can people achieve a spirit of national unity."

Inter-Church Group Urges All Necessary Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—The Inter-Faith Committee for Aid to the Democracies, representing 1,000 religious leaders of all denominations throughout the United States, many of them former active Pacifists, today had added its name to the groups urging adoption of all means necessary to insure delivery of American war materials to Britain.

"The Church knows it faces a blackout if Hitler controls the western world and Japan the east," Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, declared in a statement released through the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The action of the Inter-Faith Executive Committee in unanimously urging American aid to preserve the life-line to Britain, he declared, was effective answer to those who charged church leaders with apathy or isolationism in the world crisis.

Convoys Debated

Meanwhile, cheers and boos echoed through Town Hall here as John T. Flynn, isolationist spokesman and Chairman of the America First Committee, New York Chapter, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Chairman of the Union for Democratic Action, debated whether the United States should convoy supplies to Britain, last night.

So great were the audience demonstrations at one point that a woman with a German accent shouted, "Who made the Nazis in Germany? Not the German people—the English warmongers." She was escorted from the hall.

Dr. Niebuhr urged American convoys on the ground that life in a Hitler-dominated world would be impossible and the United States would be surrounded by totalitarian nations as Switzerland and Sweden are today.

Charges Broken Pledges

Mr. Flynn linked President Roosevelt with Herr Hitler as a pledge-breaker, harking back to the President's political speech last autumn when he said that American troops would not have to fight abroad. Mr. Flynn held that America could still exist, even if Hitler was everywhere victorious.

A petition calling on the United States Government to use its Navy to convoy vessels to Britain was signed by 1,000 Princeton students for presentation today to Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy. The petition was in answer to a petition signed by other Princeton students last Monday opposing convoys.

The Youth Committee Against War set up a table in front of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty Second Street today for solicitation of signatures to petitions directed to the President and to Congress opposing the use of naval escort for convoying American war materials to Britain. Included in the Youth Committee activity were students from New York and Columbia Universities, Union Theological Seminary, and Barnard College.

This move was immediately countered by the Student Defenders of Democracy, which also set up an organization before the library and began obtaining the signatures of those in favor of convoying American supplies to Europe.

Defense Bond Sales Total $114,880,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 9

The Treasury announced today it sold $114,880,000 worth of defense savings stamps and bonds in the first week of the campaign which began May 1.

The figure represented cash receipts reported by Federal Reserve Banks and Post Offices, and since most of the bonds are sold on a discount basis, the face value of the bonds was much larger.

The Treasury has not announced any goal for the campaign, but unofficial expectations of some officials have exceeded $3,000,000,000 in the next year.

J. Roosevelt: U. S. 'In War'

CAIRO, Egypt, May 9 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt, here as an observer for the United States Marine Corps, expressed the opinion today that the United States "except for sending troops, already is in the war."

The President's eldest son made the statement in response to a question whether he thought the United States could best aid Great Britain by entering the war or staying out of it longer.

He arrived here last night from an overnight stay in Basra, Iraq Of the eight-day-old hostilities between British troops and Iraq forces in that Middle East state, he said the trouble was "deep-seated and is not likely to be cleared up within a few days."

Captain Roosevelt added, however, that in Iraq "the British seem to have the situation well in hand." He joined more than 20 other American military and naval observers with the British in the Middle East and said he brought a letter from the President to King Farouk of Egypt.

U. S. Arms in Iraq

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The United States has exported nearly $1,000,000 worth of airplanes and equipment to Iraq.

The State Department supplied the figure today when asked to comment on a statement at Cairo, Egypt, by Capt. James Roosevelt that German airmen were reported to be flying American-made planes as part of the Iraq forces which have risen against the British.

Exports of planes to Iraq amounted to $697,963 during 1940 and in addition there were small amounts of aerial gun equipment.

Only aircraft parts and machine guns, amounting to about $200,000 have been sent to Iraq so far this year, figures showed.

Barrage Balloon School for U. S. Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 9

The Army announced today it would shortly begin training of 80 officers and 750 men at a barrage balloon training center and school at Camp Davis, N. C.

The school will conduct experiments with newly developed equipment in addition to training personnel.

The third barrage balloon squadron from Fort Lewis, Wash., was ordered transferred to Camp Davis by motor convoy and rail on or about May 15.

The balloon barrage technique is used in protection of fleet anchorages and vital military installations.

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A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Hazel Hitchcock Fox of Seattle, Wash., writes:

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Uruguay Looks to U. S. For Leadership in Crisis

Continued from Page 1

actually a statement of challenging accuracy. No South American Government whose views are known to this writer is proceeding on any other assumption, however much they regret it. In event of a Nazified Europe, the most optimistic among North American observers of the South American scene foresee, either the eventual loss of South America, or a competitive trade struggle of great intensity between Nazi Germany and the United States, with the latter at a distinct disadvantage.

Fortunately, while Britain holds, the full blast of Hitlerian blitzkrieg in trade has no possibility of invading the South American markets.

These are the crucial months, the precious interval still left to a North America that has slumbered long and deeply regarding the importance of South America to its own bombproof security.

American Collaboration

Another way of stating South America's position as affecting the United States is that the main work to be done is not in South America, but in Europe. This fact in no way minimizes the necessity for a steadily more enlightened and active program of Inter-American collaboration. The right perspective comes with a recognition that Inter-American relationships face no serious obstruction as long as Europe is in hands willing to live and let live as regards the United States. Nazi attitudes toward both the United States and toward Pan Americanism are well known as hostile.

So, as in almost every index compass of South America's present relation to North America, the needle again swings squarely toward Europe and toward the outcome of war in Europe.

Evidently, then, the leadership required of the United States, by necessities of its own position, is a leadership embracing at least certain large segments of the non-American world. This point of view already prevails in national counsels, to the extent of doing everything possible to prevent a Nazi hegemony over Europe. Whether this means war, and what would be the outcome of such a war, remain unknown at the present writing.

Certain it is that every specific problem of inter-American relations shrinks to insignificance, even with direct reference to the future of the Western Hemisphere, when weighed against the question: "What is the United States going to do about Europe?"

South Americans wait on the answer to that question before venturing to chart any long-range course of their own.

Meanwhile, there is vital work to be done. The general South American dependence on exports to Europe means that the United States, with its own surpluses of wheat, corn, and other key South American products, possesses no natural means on the long range for combating Nazi trade pressures in the southern continent.

On the short range, South American trade relations with Europe mean an acute crisis now that European markets, with the exception of besieged Britain, are closed.

To what extent, then, is the United States dealing with the short-range problems of South America, as an integral part of the whole?

Aid Is Appreciated

In this field an encouraging report can be rendered, and South American appreciation of North American efforts is heard everywhere, with some constructive qualifications.

The immediate need lies in trade and finances. Details on what is being done by the United States must be reserved for later presentation. Here it can be reported that wherever a South American nation has been found to be suffering as a result of the war, substantial aid has been forthcoming from Washington in the form of outright purchases, loans, and a wide variety of emergency measures.

Chile, Uruguay, Peru, and Brazil are among the beneficiaries. Large credits have been opened for Argentina but are not yet utilized, due to a complicated political situation that temporarily delays legislative action.

South Americans welcome financial assistance, although Argentina takes the lead in recognizing that the only loans capable of promoting good will are loans that can and will be repaid. The same view is a tenet with Warren L. Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, principal agent for loans to South American countries.

The key point for North Americans to grasp is that in South America, as at home, money can do some things but not all things. The kind of leadership literally yearned for by many South Americans is cultural rather than financial, and at times spiritual rather than material.

"One thing you in North America need to understand," said one prominent South American, "is that the South American mind does not think exclusively in terms of markets. We are watching to see which national culture as a whole produces the strongest formations, in culture and in true national greatness.

"If Germany shows that its formation is the strongest, we will model our whole educational system on it as well as our politics and economy.

"If Britain proves stronger, then we will follow Britain."

This particular comment omitted the United States, but by inference the same test is imposed on that country. At this moment there is a tendency in some quarters to discount the United States heavily, on the ground that Germany is so far unchecked, while North America has yet to show whether its world position is assured or not. This view may be mistaken, but there it is, an essential ingredient of South American attitudes toward the United States.

A synthesis of current southern opinion regarding North American policy indicates general acceptance of hemisphere measures, many of them admittedly short-term, and an enforced reserve on the larger aspects of North American leadership in the broad world.

Nazi Goal: Revolt in Middle East

Berlin diplomats strain to foment Arabian unrest as curb on British influence.

Professor Yale served as a military observer in the Near East during the World War, attached to the forces of General Allenby. He is at present Assistant Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire.

By William Yale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If reports from Bern, Switzerland, are to be credited, Germany has demanded the right to land troops in Syria—presumably in preparation for an attack on Palestine and Suez.

Whether this be true or not, there can be no doubt that German diplomacy is straining to the utmost to keep the Arab nations in a state of unrest, to obtain a foothold in the Arab lands of Asia, and to present a real threat to the British Empire in the Near and Middle East.

The Germans will make the most of the fact that Britain's imperial control in Iraq has been challenged under native leadership, and it is clear from prompt measures that Britain is taking there that it realizes the overwhelming need of rapidly and effectively regaining control of the country.

Were Baghdad to remain in hostile hands, Britain would lose control of all overland lines of communication from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, to Turkey and Iran.

Routes Threatened

Since the seizure by the Axis power of Samothrace, Lesbos, and other strategic Greek islands of the Aegean, sea routes to northwestern Turkey have become of doubtful value to the British. Meanwhile, the fighting in Iraq threatens to sever Britain's land routes to Turkey and forges one more link in the encirclement of Britain's one remaining ally in that section.

If the British can stamp out the incipient conflagration in Iraq, as they claim to be doing, they may avert the prospect of serious disorders in British-held Palestine, where demonstrations accompanied by violence have been reported in various places. They may also strengthen the hands of Emir Abdullah, pro-British King of Trans-Jordan, who at present is giving shelter to Abdullah Illah, deposed Regent of Iraq, as the latter prepares an attempt to regain his authority.

Other signs of disorder come from Syria, where fresh student riots are reported from Beirut and Damascus, while ominous talk of a widespread revolt engineered by Arab Shammar tribesmen in Iraq shows the size of the problem that Britain has to control. It is even reported that Iraq's pro-Nazi Government has stirred unrest among the Moslems of Afghanistan.

Above all, it is vital to Britain to maintain the truce between the Palestine Jews and Arabs, which so far has enabled the war to proceed without serious anxiety from that quarter.

Action in Syria Possible

While Britain hitherto has refrained from any move against Syria—largely on account of a desire not to offend French susceptibilities—yet it may become necessary for the British to occupy that Arab territory, if the German threat increases, and harmony and loyalty in Palestine becomes a vital issue.

It will be the German aim to encourage the Arab revolt to spread to the Bedawi tribes of the Syrian desert and to Syria itself. The Germans then could take advantage of the situation to establish air bases in Iraq, Syria, and the Syrian desert. From these the British bases at Basra and along the Suez Canal could be attacked.

In any such plans, Germany is helped by the fact that for 20 years the Arab world has been seething with an intense nationalism, the importance and significance of which has been little noted in the west. The revolt against the British in Iraq during the years immediately following the Paris Peace Conference awakened considerable agitation among the Arabs of Syria and had its effect upon the rising Wahabi movement under Ibn Saud in the heart of Arabia.

When about 1922, under the guidance of Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, and advised by Col. T. E. Lawrence, the differences between the British and the Arabs of Iraq were settled amicably, the center of disturbance in the Arab lands shifted to Syria.

Druze Revolt in Syria

There the policy of a weak and inefficient French administration resulted in a serious uprising known as the Druze Revolt. Arab Nationalists in Syria threw in their lot with the Druzes, who became a center of the Arab nationalist movement.

Sympathy and support came form Iraq, from Trans-Jordan, from Saudi Arabia, and from Palestine. Arab colonies in Egypt, Europe, North and South America rallied to the support of the Druzes and their Arab Nationalist allies.

Later in the 1930's, when Arab disorders in Palestine broke into open revolt against the British because of Zionist immigration, the Palestinian Arabs received material and moral support from Arab Nationalists in Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia as well as from Arab emigrants in Europe and the Americas.

During the 20 years when Arab nationalism was being forged and tempered by its struggles against the British, the French, and the Zionists, Arab Nationalist leaders proscribed in one Arab land fled to another.

Syrian leaders sought refuge in Trans-Jordan, in Saudi-Arabia, and in Iraq—among the latter being the Shammar tribesmen.

Mufti Reported in Baghdad

Palestinian leaders escaped, during the troubles in Palestine, to Syria and Iraq. Today the Palestinian leader Haj Amin el Housseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, is reported to be in Baghdad closely associated with Rashid Ali el Gailani, who engineered the coup in Iraq.

Since 1925, the two main centers of discontent among the Arabs have been in Syria and Palestine. The two foci of Arab nationalism have been resistance to the French and opposition to Zionism. Demands of Arab Nationalists are for complete independence of all the Arab lands, a confederation of Arab States, and an end to political Zionism—although they have not yet been conspicuously successful in their federating movements.

[On May 17, 1939, the Arabs of Palestine obtained a major concession from the British Government, when a British White Paper was issued providing for limitation of Jewish immigration to Palestine in order to remove Arab fears of one day becoming a minority in their own country.]

The great majority of the Arabs are Moslems, and as Arab nationalism has not fully freed itself from Islamic traditions, the revolt of the Arabs might take on the aspect of a Jihad or religious war, which under Turkish leadership during the World War proved abortive. In the background looms the trouble over the Hindu nationalistic and radical revolutionary movements in India. Successful resistance to the British by the Iraqi Arabs might have serious repercussions in India.

The outcome of the Iraqi war may depend upon what King Ibn Saudi of Arabia decides to do. On the whole Ibn Saud has pursued a policy of friendly co-operation with the British. So far there are no indications that Rashid Ali has the support of Ibn Saud. Because of his very powerful influence over those Arab Bedawi tribes, whose tribal lands stretch across the routes from Baghdad to Damascus, Ibn Saud's future actions are likely to have an important effect upon the situation.

Background of Revolt

Although there is no doubt that Nazi propaganda activities among the Arabs, accompanied by German subsidies to the more fanatical and embittered Arab Nationalists, have played their part in preparing the way for Rashid Ali's seizure of power in Iraq, they alone are not sufficient explanation of the Arab uprising.

Arab Nationalism and the Pan-Arab movement are of indigenous origin. They had their beginnings in the Young Turkish Revolution of 1908; they spread throughout the Arab world during the World War; they have become increasingly powerful political movements since 1919. Today they are dynamic forces which have widespread support throughout the Arab lands of Asia.

The events of April and May in Iraq have been precipitated by two series of events, in themselves unrelated: the Nazi invasion of Greece and signs of renewed activity on the part of the Zionists.

The Nazi invasion of Greece has brought the war to the Eastern Mediterranean with the imminent possibility of a Nazi attack upon Egypt through the Arab hands.

It is inevitable that the Arabs should be stirred profoundly by these events. The prospect of a German victory in the Middle East creates among the Arabs a psychological and political crisis which arouses the Arab Nationalists to action.

Disorders Increase

Disorders, riots, and demonstrations in Syria have become more serious.

The arrival of Dr. Chaim Weizmann in New York on March 22 with proposals for the formation of "a Jewish army to fight alongside the Free French, Free Poles, and Free Norwegians," has brought increased activity by American Zionists and caused no little repercussions among the Arab people.

Much has been made by the Arabs of an announcement on March 27 by Senator Robert F. Wagner of the formation of an American Palestine Committee to support a movement for preparing the Holy Land for large-scale colonization of Jewish refugees from Europe during the postwar period. Moreover on April 19, 68 United States Senators gave their support to a declaration of the American Palestine Committee calling for "every possible encouragement to the movement for the restoration of the Jews in Palestine as the declared policy of the United States."

It is being bruited among the Arabs that a British victory secured by the support of the United States would defeat the aims and hopes of the Arab Nationalist movement.

Committee Action

[According to a statement issued by the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, in New York, recent events in the Middle East appear likely to expose the Jewish community in Palestine to "special danger in certain eventualities" and they demand that they should be "given every possibility to defend themselves."

The statement points out that temporary withdrawal of British troops from Palestine may at any moment be the occasion for "subversive elements" there, co-operating with the Nazis, to create disorder, riots, or possibly worse." Therefore the Committee has been backing the movement of the Zionist leadership for permission from Britain to organize a Jewish military force to participate in the Middle Eastern war against Naziism.]

The strongest card in the hands of the British in this highly delicate situation lies in the fact that few Arabs have any illusions about the Nazis and the Fascists. Many Arabs are pro-British and many more have great admiration and respect for the British. If the well-disposed and more moderate Arabs are assured of a reasonable satisfaction of Arab hopes and desires they may be able to hold in check the more fanatical Nationalists who have become anti-British.

If Great Britain can solve the present crisis in the middle east, its position will be measurably stronger because of the support it would receive from the Arabs and the Moslem world in the struggle against Naziism.

Keystone; Wide World

Key Personages in Middle East

Left: Ahmed Ibn Jabir al Subah, ruler of Kuwait. Lower Center: Haj Amin el Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, now living in exile. Upper Center: King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Right: Emir Abdullah, King of Trans-Jordan.

RAF Stages Biggest Raid On Germany

Continued from Page 1

and smoke rising to 10,000 feet' and of 'our most powerful bombs dropped into the heart of the raging fires.' "

This sweep — described as the RAF's "heaviest yet" — cost the British 10 planes, by their own admission.

The communiqué offered no detail on the "subsidiary" Berlin raid, but elaborated on the Hamburg-Bremen attack.

Humber Region Attacked

In England the main targets of the Nazi raiders last night were the Humber region on the northeast coast and two districts in the industrial Midlands.

Bombs also fell on London for the first time since April 19, on a northwest coast town and on other areas, mostly in eastern and southern England.

In one northeast town (presumably Hull) men, women and children poked into the ruins of their homes or shops today after the German Luftwaffe had made its second attempt to obliterate this city.

In Wednesday night's raid the city's shopping center was first ignited with fire bombs and then blasted with high explosives. Department stores, butcher shops, drugstores—all these in certain sections were nothing but charred, jagged ruins etched against a background of smoke and fire.

High Explosives Dropped

On residential areas the Nazis flung high explosives with terrific lateral blasing force. Wherever the big bombs hit homes were obliterated for many yards around and the damage extended for blocks.

Chimneys were blown off, roofs unshingled, windows blown in and the homes made uninhabitable.

Hard-working firemen were asssited by troops in their fight to quench the flames. Lines of hose cluttered the streets. Bombs affected the water supply, and it frequently was necessary to run hose lines for blocks to the harbor.

[In Berlin it was reported that Hull, one of the most important ports in northeastern England, was subjected to a major air assault last night. Returning crews said the red glow of the flames could be seen 70 miles away.]

The toll of German planes credited to British fighters last night brought to 50 the total reported downed in the 30 hours ended at dawn. Tweny-four were reported on the night of May 1, a record for a single nights' operations—and 14 yesterday in daylight.

Major Air Battles

Patrols of British fighters were waiting to meet the Nazi raiders when they began roaring across the Channel shortly after dusk last evening, and the opposing air forces were locked at once in a fierce combat which continued through most of the night.

It was the eighth successive night of stepped-up German raids on England. Since May 1 the average length of nightly alerts in a half-dozen principal areas has been about six hours.

Liverpool, bombed heavily for seven consecutive nights, apparently escaped unscathed last night.

Battleships Blasted

Earlier describing the fresh blows on the German battleships at Brest, the Air Ministry news service said "a large and brilliant explosion" resulted from one strike on the fore part of the Scharnhorst, and another burst was seen immediately forward of the Gneisenau's funnel.

"The docks and harbors at Brest lay exposed in the moonlight and our crews could plainly see the Gneisenau in drydock, and the Scharnhorst moored up against the jetty near the torpedo boat base,' the service said.

"The attack was made with no less deliberation than precision. The bombs had to be dropped not only in the right place but from the right height and the battle cruisers make a very small target when seen at the height from which a heavy armor-piercing bomb will fall with enough force to penetrate specially-protected decks."

Other British units used the alternative methor of diving rapidly so that the speed of the plane would add momentum to the bomb. The crew of one plane was said to have dived from more than 10,000 feet.

"There were also many near-misses beside both ships which may well have done further substantial damage."

More U. S. Ships for Britain; Red Sea Supply Line Planned

Continued from Page 1

cent statement that American shipping will be protected wherever it goes indicates that some form of protection for the new route is under consideration by the Navy.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's announcement that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell now has nearly 500,000 troops under him in the Near and Middle East has been heartily welcomed here. It is taken as part of America's duty to see that these troops are given the supplies which will enable them to beat off any German drive toward the Mosul oil field, the fleet base at Alexandria and the Suez Canal.

Route to Red Sea

It is believed possible that the new route will operate from the West Coast of the United States to the Red Sea by way of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, since this route is considered much safer, although a bit longer than the more common one around the Cape of Good Hope.

Meanwhile, Administration officials as well as those associated with the Office of Production Management, were expressing disapproval today of a House-approved bill taking the right to establish priorities away from the OPM and placing it under a board to be under the domination of the Senate.

The bill, introduced as an amendment to another measure by Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, would empower the President to appoint a Director of Priorities with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Director would be able to act with the aid of industrial committees established by him but only after receiving the approval of the joint Army and Navy Munitions Board. This would place the control of priorities in the War and Navy Departments, taking them out of the civilian-controlled OPM, where it is now exercised by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Wickard Calls for Action

In his address last night, which was delivered before a farm conference at Charlotte, N. C., Secretary Wickard said that "in the light of the world situation, we have the choice of abandoning democracy or making it triumphant over dictatorship.

"We cannot always play it safe. The time for decision grows nearer. The farmers and people of this country will soon have to decide what further steps are necessary to safeguard the American way of life.

"It is plain also that England will not survive if American munitions and American food do not reach here in ever-increasing quantities. If we are not going to see that England gets our help, let us tell her so. It is a cruel and bitter mockery to let the English people believe we are going to make our help effective if we have only half-way measures in mind," he said.

The Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies reached Washington today for a series of conversations with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull which it is believed will further define American-Australian plans in regard to the Western Pacific.

Envoy Warns Against Apathy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—The totalitarian powers have an avaricious eye turned toward the natural wealth of the Western Hemisphere, and under such circumstances apathy toward the fight of free men against dictatorships means the end of free nations, according to Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Colombia.

"Those who fail to see these verities talk of isolation and declare that we cannot either be attacked or overcome," Mr. Braden said in an address at ceremonies dedicating the new headquarters of the American Arbitration Association in Rockefeller Center yesterday. "They call oceans barriers when, in truth, they are highways. Such incomprehension is the most dangerous influence among us today and is the strongest weapon against us to which the aggressors can lay their hands. A similar lack of understanding abroad has led to the surrender of more than a dozen free nations.

"The sooner everyone recognizes that in these times apathy is death, the sooner will we find reappearing both in South and North America the spirit of our forefathers who gladly gave their all that liberty shall not perish from the earth."

Mr. Braden declared the nations of the Western Hemisphere had no other choice than to stand united and dedicated exclusively to their common defense.

Siam-Indo China Sign Peace

TOKYO, May 9 (AP)—Thailand and French Indo-China signed a Japanese-sponsored peace treaty today, implementing a two-month-old agreement which ended their long border conflict.

Three protocols affixed to the treaty also were signed by representatives of the two former foes, at ceremonies in which French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry described Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka as a "peacemaker."

One article of the treaty specifies in the future concerning this treaty fied that "if any dispute arises it shall be submitted to Japan's mediation."

The treaty signed today provides that Thailand must pay Indo-China 6,000,000 piastres for ceded territory, which was understood to include about 25,000 square miles under the agreement signed March 11 in Tokyo.

[The piastre, no longer quoted in the foreign exchange market, was linked to the French franc by a decree in 1930 at the rate of 10 francs to the piastre. The last quotation of the franc, before dealings were suspended, was 2.005 cents.]

An official Japanese announcement telling of the treaty and the protocols said the March 11 agreement was changed in but one essential point by today's action. The change:

Under the March 11 pact the islands of Khong and Khone, in the Mekong River where it marks the frontier between Thailand and Indo-China, were placed under Thai sovereignty, but to be administered jointly. The new treaty, however, said Khong should remain French and that only Khone went to Thailand.

"Annexed to this treaty of peace," a Board of Information announcement said, "are three protocols. The first concerns the evacuation and delivery of territories affected. The second concerns the composition and operation of a commission for delimitation of the boundary. The third concerns fulfillment of terms stipulated with respect to demilitarized zones."

The terms of the treaty, as listed by the announcement:

Article 1—"Friendly relations between Thailand and France are restored."

Article 2—Provides for readjustment of frontiers and the ceding of districts around Pak-Lay and Bassac as well as the greater part of Cambodia to Thailand.

Article 3—Not mentioned.

Article 4—Establishes a commission to delimit boundaries.

Article 5—Lists conditions for incorporation of ceded territories into Thailand and provides for demilitarization of that part of the ceded territory which hitherto was Cambodia; provides for equal treatment of French and Thai nationals in ceded territories, and for respect to be paid to the royal mausoleum of Luang-Prabang, which is in ceded territory.

Article 6—"Thailand in the demilitarized zones may not maintain fortifications, military aviation fields, etc."

Article 7—Not mentioned.

Article 8—Provides principles of governing, change of nationality, and transfer of domicile and property of inhabitants in ceded territories.

Article 9—Settles financial claims arising from cession of territories through payment by Thailand of 6,000,000 piastres in six annual installments.

Article 10—Provides for Japanese mediation of future disputes under treaty.

Article 11—Adjusts boundary between Thailand and French Indo-China.

Heinkel 111 Plane No Air Match For Douglas Product

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—A British night fighter pilot-officer told the world today that his United States-built Douglas Boston 7 had "squared the account" with a Nazi Heinkel 111 for any damage it might have done to England in widespread German raids last night.

The unidentified pilot told his story in an overseas broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He said:

"If the Douglas Boston 7—we call it the Havoc—is a fair sample of the tools America is sending us we ought to be able to make a fair job of this war when we get a complete set.

"Just about this time last night I was cruising around in the Douglas Boston 7 in the neighborhood of Brussels watching a Nazi bomber we had just shot down blazing like a bonfire north of the city.

"The bomber was a Heinkel 111 and though it is a pretty good airplane it is no match for the DB7."

Germany Denies Report Of Troops in Greenland

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The official German radio yesterday denied in a broadcast that German troops had landed in Greenland, or that German forces were erecting bases there or in Antarctica. The radiocast was heard by CBS.

On April 25 President Roosevelt said Greenland might already be partly occupied by the Germans. Members of the United States Antarctic Expedition, arriving in Boston May 5, said they had heard reports the Germans and Italians had established a base at Deception Bay.

Jewish Army Urged

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP)—The Rabbinical Assembly of America has approved a resolution to petition the British Ambassador to the United States "to request his Government in the name of humanity and justice" to permit organization of a Jewish Army in Palestine.

Rabbi Ira Eisenstein said 125,000 young men are available.

Art for Exhibits In Americas Sails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—In response to invitations from the directors of 16 national museums and departments of fine arts in Central and South America, an exhibition of 93 paintings and more than 150 prints representing contemporary art of the Western Hemisphere collected by the International Business Machines Corporation left here today aboard the steamship Brazil, of the American Republic Lines, for a tour of Pan-American art centers.

The first showing is scheduled for June at the National Museum of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The display will then go to Montevideo, Uruguay, and other Central and South American art centers.

In the display are canvases by leading artists of each of the 20 southern republics that were included in the Business Machines showing at the 1939 World's Fair in New York, 53 American paintings exhibited at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in 1940, and 10 paintings that were on view at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Nazi Air Claims

BERLIN, May 9 (AP)—The German High Command credited German chasers and antiaircraft with downing 11 of the British raiders over Germany, bringing the total bag of British craft to 39 for Wednesday and Thursday.

Of this total the High Command said 20 were accounted for in air fights, 12 by night chasers, four by antiaircraft, two by minesweepers and one by naval artillery.

In the same period it acknowledged the loss of 22 German planes.

New Law in Missouri Protects Homing Pigeon

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 9 (AP)—The Missouri Legislature, after four months of skirmishing, passed its first law today of statewide application.

Thirty homing pigeons carried the gladsome news to the mayors of Kansas City and St. Louis. The law, making it illegal to shoot homing pigeons in flight.

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Cobblestone and Quorn

British Public Demands Hard Facts About War

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—The British Government's concession to hold a secret debate on economic warfare satisfies those Parliamentarians who have been uneasy concerning certain aspects of the British blockade. It also indicates again Parliament's determination to investigate vigilantly and to encourage all plans for tightening up the war efforts.

Parliament, therefore, will hold a secret session in which details of discussions regarding the Government's defense policy will remain hidden. But the deputies' protests during the past six weeks indicate that their chief concern is how to plug the leaks in the present blockade. They are interested particularly in leaks through Unoccupied France, Spain, and Vladivostok as well as the economic consequences of Germany's new domination of the Balkans.

Parliament and the British public have been waging their own "Battle of Britain," which has been directed mainly toward getting certain persons in high places to realize that the best way to win the war is not through over-optimistic forecasts based upon wishful thinking but through winning the greatest possible confidence of the people regarding developments of the war.

Situation Changes

They are tired of talks of German morale breaking down and of a German shortage of oil and foodstuffs, not because such statements necessarily are incorrect in themselves when made but because they are shown so quickly to be inapplicable in the new situations which Adolf Hitler's extended conquests have been establishing throughout the continent. In other words, the British public wants to be certain that the Government is taking appropriate measures in time to cope with the situation which follows Germany's policy of wholesale robbery even to the starvation point in occupied Europe and forcing the mobilization of millions of laborers for the Nazi war machine.

Having heard so much about the effectiveness of the British blockade in the past, the average British citizen expects that the Ministry of Economic Warfare can utilize this weapon so effectively that nothing which will aid its war effort can enter enemy territory.

Such is the theory, but the practical difficulties are tremendous, as a moment's thinking will indicate.

The blockade must cover seven seas, especially the North Atlantic and the North Sea. But the rigor of the blockade naturally depends upon the number of warships available for interception and search. It is impossible to stop every potential blockade runner on every sea, especially as after the fall of France the British Navy alone had to perform this task as one of its many duties.

Diplomatic Considerations

But many of the most important leaks have been due less to a practical lack of shipping than to diplomatic considerations. These leaks seem to concern Parliament just now. The Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare declared a few days ago that the blockade is now absolute and complete except for some leakage through Vladivostok and a little through Marseille. These are of especial interest to Parliament.

Regarding Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway, the most important unimpeded German supply route from the outside world, recent evidence seems to indicate that Russia now is not so desirous to help Germany as it was a few months ago while sharper control of United States exports to Russia also help Britain. It is maintained here that little American copper and no cotton has been shipped to Russia.

The greatest leakage in the blockade, however, is via Marseille through re-export to Germany and German-occupied France of a large proportion of the goods imported to Unoccupied France from French African possessions.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, answering questions on April 1, admitted that between 50 and 80 per cent of 500,000 tons of cargo shipped to Marseille in the two months of December, 1940, and January, 1941, went to the Axis countries.

Vichy 'Neutrality'

This in no small measure is due to the "neutrality" of the Vichy Government which has permitted an infiltration into French North Africa of Germans, one of whose principal tasks is to see that the resources of these colonies are earmarked for the Third Reich. Marseille has, in fact, replaced "non-belligerent" Italy as the principal leak in the blockade. In addition, Unoccupied France has been in a rather specially privileged position regarding the blockade since last June.

The British Government, anxious to avoid any action which might give Vichy an excuse for further subservience to the Nazis, has been more generous in its treatment of France than otherwise might have been the case. But Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent parliamentary reference to the Vichy Government's attitude suggests a stricter British position in the future.

Spain is another country which many believe has been much too handsomely handled from the blockade point of view. On more than one occasion, it has been admitted frankly by official spokesmen, diplomatic reasons—hope that leniency might prevent Spain from falling into Herr Hitler's hands—have been responsible for blockade inefficiency.

Limited by Needs

Apart from this fact, Spain would have been treated like other European neutrals—Sweden, Switzerland, and Poland—which have been allowed to import food and other supplies only according to a rigid calculation of their needs.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare, restricted as it is by considerations other than simply preventing supplies from reaching the enemy (such as diplomatic) is not responsible for all the leaks.

The secret session of Parliament, however, will be pleased if Mr. Dalton justifies his statements made at the beginning of this year that by the end of 1941 the blockade seriously will affect the quality of certain of Germany's essential raw materials, and possibly their volume.

Members also hope he will confirm a statement that the strain on Germany's oil reserves will be acute before the end of the year, probably during the summer, as well as a recent statement that a "deterioration in the quality of German armaments will result from a shortage of ferrous alloys" due to a lack of nickel and tungsten.

Oil, rubber, copper, tin and fats, it might be added, as well as certain precious metals essential to the hardening of steel, also are among the most important materials being kept from Germany by the blockade.

Third French Official On Trial for 'Flight'

VICHY, France, May 9 (AP) — Pierre Mendes-France, third of four French notables with military commissions among those arrested for trying to move the Government to North Africa last June, appeared for trial today before a military tribunal at Clermont-Ferrand.

M. Mendes-France, former Undersecretary of State, was arrested at Casablanca, French Morocco, after arriving with other deputies and Government leaders. He was indicted on charges of desertion in wartime and is liable to the maximum penalty: 10 years' imprisonment, confiscation of his property and loss of civil rights.

Two others arrested with M. Mendes-France, Jean Zay and Pierre Vienot, were tried previously. M. Zay was exiled and M. Vienot given a suspended sentence of eight years. A fourth, Alexis Wiltzer, remains to be tried. All were deputies and all held military commissions, thus making them subject to military courts.

'Bomb Berlin' Fails To Win for Candidate

BIRMINGHAM, England, May 9 (AP) — Dr. Alfred W. Lumsden Smith, who ran for a seat in the House of Commons on a "bomb Berlin" platform, came out a poor second today.

He garnered but 1,696 votes in a by-election while Capt. Basil A. Peto, the Conservative candidate, totaled 21,573. Stuard Morris, Independent Pacifist candidate, received 1,552 votes.

The by-election resulted from the passing of Maj. J. R. H. Cartland, who was killed in action.

1,000 Uses of Iron Barred in Germany

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 9

The use of iron or steel in the manufacture of frying pans, mouse traps, vacuum cleaners, electric razors, and more than 1,000 other articles has been forbidden by a decree effective May 12.

The sale or purchase of such articles if they contain iron or steel also was made punishable under the decree published May 8.

The exhaustive list included office furniture, cigar lighters, crucifixes, mail boxes, coffee grinders, and snuff boxes.

Exceptions were made for furnishings of hospitals and warships in the list of house furnishings subject to the ban.

Fighters—And Allies Still

Wide World

Free French and British Chiefs in Near East

Participants in a recent sidewalk parley in Cairo, Egypt. Left to right, foreground: Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, head of the British Middle East Command; Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French forces, and Gen. Georges Catroux, former Governor General of French Indo-China, now serving under General de Gaulle.

French Laugh, Wonder—Vichy Works

Occupied France

By Preston Grover

Associated Press Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, via Berlin—France, Germany's biggest prisoner, is extracting bitter merriment out of her plight while she gropes for some hint as to which is the best way to turn.

Unlike Germany, where authorities frown on spoofing cartoons about food rations, the French are forever caricaturing their miseries.

But underneath the merriment which appears in the newspapers and magazines is genuine concern on the part of heads of families as to how they are going to feed their dependents.

Millions were made jobless by the German invasion and most remain so despite some progress in reducing unemployment.

In the Paris region, the unemployment total is now estimated at approximately 400,000.

Germany is advertising for skilled French workers to go to Germany, where they are promised wages which will permit married men to send 2,500 francs a month to their families and permit single men to save 1,600 francs monthly.

(At official exchange rates, 2,500 francs would come to about $37, but that means more in France than in the United States.)

25,000 in Germany

How many have accepted these offers is not generally known. Officially it was started early in March that 25,000 French workers already had gone to Germany.

In the mining areas of Northern France, German authorities are making a real effort to get industry going—with a double purpose of getting France on its feet and producing raw materials which Germany can use.

One of the first moves of German authorities on entering Lorraine and Calais coal mine fields was to order a blanket increase in wages. Even the French authorities conceded that wage increases were long overdue, and this had the immediate effect of inducing many workers to return to the mines, even when they knew the coal and iron would go to the conquering Nation.

To prevent inflation, French authorities fixed wage levels in many industries at the beginning of the war. Shortly before the German invasion wages in virtually all industries were frozen at current levels.

German authorities, having available approximately 400,000,000 francs daily supplied by France to pay costs of the Army of Occupation, have in many instances offered wage increases to workers employed in rebuilding bridges, railroads and highways damaged in the campaign.

Workers in these brackets are relatively well off.

But more serious is the plight of many unemployed Frenchmen who were dependent upon the Government dole for support of their families.

Average Plight Serious

The unemployment allowance for a man and wife and two children in the Paris vicinity is approximately 280 francs a week.

At inexpensive shops at which the Frenchman buys he is able to purchase all that his ration cards allow for about 150 to 200 francs. But that is pretty thin living.

Like many another Frenchman, he expects to have to go to the "Black Market" (illegally operated) for the balance of what dieticians consider he will need for the health of his family. At this market he must pay prices far above his reach. Thus his plight is decidedly uncomfortable.

Frenchmen eat quantities of bread, but the daily allowance of 200 grams—about equal to four slices—is all his ration card now permits him, and even further reductions are possible.

Even families with adequate funds to buy what they need are having difficulty finding anything to purchase.

The Frenchman is permitted 380 grams of meat a week, but at present he is lucky if he gets as much as 180 grams.

While there is plenty of bread available to fill the limited rations, that situation is not true of butter, for instance.

Milk distribution also is tightly limited to growing youngsters and invalids.

However, as yet very little real hunger misery has been brought to the attention of this reporter in a stay of several months in Paris. It is the outlook ahead which is most discouraging to many Frenchman.

They see millions of troops roving over Europe, drawing heavily on transportation. At the same time sea routes from which France once was partly supplied are cut off by blockading navies.

This correspondent toured several spots of Germn-occupied France this spring and found fields carefully cultivated and grain crops well advanced. Some farmers report that fertilizer is limited. Some travelers report tha many fields in the southern section of Unoccupied France are not planted.

Ordinarily the French have obtained many fish from the huge Breton fishing fleets, but current war activities have reduced the fishing fleet operations considerably.

Neutral observers insist that if the French authorities organized food distribution as well as it is organized in Germany, there would be less of a shortage than at present, but the average Frenchman will reply that he simply won't be organized in any such manner.

One thing is noticeable in Paris: If you have plenty of money to spend in restaurants, you get plenty to eat and it is well prepared in tasty French manner. But for the vast majority of Frenchmen, eating in restaurants is far too expensive even to dream about.

Political Future Bewildering

The average Frenchman must be satisfied with what he can buy from thinning stocks on the store shelves. That goes also for clothing. There is a vast and active trade in clothing on the "Black Market," and silk goods may be bought at present without permits. But the grade of goods which the average Frenchman can buy can be purchased only with special permits—and these are being handed out very sparingly at present.

Again it must be remembered that French families for the most part always had something in reserve in the way of clothing, and their plight in that respect is not immediately serious.

But it is mighty uncomfortable for the Frenchman long accustomed to buying and consuming without very serious thought of the morrow.

While food is probably the No. 1 subject of conversation these days in France as well as much of the rest of Europe, there also is a reviving although bewildered interest in France's political future.

Political activity in Paris and the rest of the occupied zone is practically at zero. Political organizations disappeared, and the effort of certain second-string politicians to form a new political party roughly modeled along Nazi and Fascist Party lines has proved fruitless.

German authorities encourage the French to collaborate in the "New Order" in Europe, and there are some Frenchmen—like Pierre Laval—who are eager to take leadership in this direction.

Germany's Price: Path Through Syria?

By the Associated Press

London, May 9

Reuters, British news agency, quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss Basler Nachrichten today as reporting it was believed that the Vichy Government had agreed to the passage of German troops through French provinces and mandated territories—including Syria.

This, it was reported, was thought to be Germany's price for German concessions concerning the occupation of the French homeland.

Syria, the correspondent was quoted as saying, now seems to be "at Germany's disposal."

Unoccupied France

By Robert Okin

Staff writer of the Associated Press, who has returned to the United States after an assignment in Vichy.

NEW YORK, May 9—France's "hotel-room" Government works day and night these days—mostly because there's nothing much else to do in Vichy.

French Governments never have been noted for their application to duty, but the catastrophe that knocked a first-class power into a status of subservience brought a new ascetic tone to France—symbolized by its temporary capital.

Vichy, a summer resort town, was never meant to be a seat of government. Now that it is one, it is uncomfortable, overcrowded and dull.

There is no dancing, no music, no restaurants or cafes after 10 o'clock at night, no theaters, no concerts, no diversions—nothing but rain and politics.

You can't even get away from the town because gasoline is strictly rationed and train service reduced to almost nothing.

Life revolves around the Parc Hotel where Marshal Pétain, Premier Darlan and what is still called the "Quai d'Orsay (Foreign Office) have their offices. Other Ministries are in other hotels.

No Place to Go

The Majestic Hotel, an annex of the Parc, is the residence of important French and foreign visitors, and its bar, one of the two allowed to remain open until midnight, is crowded with what is left of the great and a horde of small fry, job seekers and mysterious gentlemen who listen as hard as they can.

It has a card room, too, where the remnants of French society, once important industrial figures, movie actresses and political kibitzers play bridge and display their wardrobes. You even see jewels, but no one has worn evening clothes in France since the defeat.

Outside of the five or six movie houses grinding out three- and four-year-old French and American films and these two bars, there is no place to go at night except to a cheerless, cold hotel room which is home to practically all the population of Vichy.

Although technically blacked out like the rest of Unoccupied France, Vichy has a few feeble street lights until 11 p. m.

In the few streets that make up the shopping district, stores are still open but have so little left to sell they only emphasize the dismal pass to which France has fallen.

If you want clothes or shoes, you need a special authorization from the mayor after proving your need. Almost everything else you might need is either out of stock or not the right size or can be bought only by standing in line.

Food Supplies Vary

The attitude of most people not only in Vichy but in all Unoccupied France still seems to be defeat, pessimism and listlessness. For what hopes they have for deliverance, they look to America, news of which is followed with intense interest.

Food is scarce and getting scarcer, and even if American help is given, this once rich agricultural country faces lean years of suffering.

Food supplies vary in every district of Unoccupied France, chiefly because of the lack of transport. In some Departments with abundance of one article or another, no food is sent out by order of the prefects who have found that too much of it gets into the hands of the Black Market speculators.

The case for American aid to France has long been studied by American social service experts, diplomatic observers and newspapermen.

Some say that while the United States can in no way fill in the gap between French food production and needs, its contribution would win French good will which will some time be very valuable. Others say that at least an effort should be made to send enough food to keep French children from starvation diets which might ruin permanently the health of an entire generation.

American food which has arrived has evoked much good will. Observers were satisfied that Red Cross arrangements for distribution permitted none of it to reach any hands but the French poor for whom it was intended.

British Sink Nazi Raider in the Indian Ocean

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that a British warship has sunk a German commerce raider in the Indian Ocean.

A communiqué said the 10,000-ton British cruiser Cornwall had rescued 27 British merchant seamen from the raider and taken 53 of the German crew prisoner.

London quarters said it was believed that the Nazi raider was the 21,131-ton Trans-Atlantic liner Hansa, and it was estimated that the ship carried 300 crewmen.

The Cornwall was said to have sustained superficial damage but her fighting efficiency was in no way impaired.

There have been numerous reports concerning the activities of German sea raiders in the Indian Ocean, World War hunting ground of the famous Emden and the Seeadler, but this is the first one reported sunk.

It is believed here that the British occupation of the Italian East African coast has considerably hindered operations of the Nazi raiders by eliminating important sources of supply.

It was recalled that when the British captured Mogadiscio, Capital of Italian Somaliland, they freed 194 British seamen who had been landed there from a German raider which sank their ship.

Two Ships Torpedoed

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The 10,263-ton British passenger liner Ivion and the 5,658-ton Norwegian freighter Eastern Star were torpedoed in a Nazi submarine attack on a British convoy about 750 miles east of the southern tip of Greenland, maritime circles said yesterday.

The vessels were engaged in ferrying American supplies to England.

The Ixion, owned by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, traded between the Pacific Coast and China and Japan before the war. Recently she had been operating between Liverpool and the Pacific Coast.

The Eastern Star had been trading between Liverpool and New York, Hampton Roads, and Philadelphia.

It was also disclosed that the 6,563-ton Dutch freighter Saleier, which has been trading between the United States and England, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic.

The Saleier, formerly in the Java trade, was last reported as leaving Philadelphia Jan. 16 for Liverpool after loading there and at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News.

The 3,924-ton Norwegian motor freighter Borgestad, reported missing since last September, was sunk, presumably by a submarine, in the North Atlantic on Feb. 12, marine sources here said. She was under British control, it was asserted.

British Warships Hit

ROME, May 9 (AP)—The Italian High Command today claimed torpedo and bomb hits on two British battleships, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, a destroyer and three merchant ships and destruction of 16 British planes in what is termed one of the most violent onslaughts of the war in the Western Mediterranean.

The daily war bulletin said the assault started when a heavily protected British convoy was sighted yesterday in the Western Mediterranean and continued into the night with Fascist planes scoring repeated hits with bombs and torpedoes on the British vessels.

It did not however claim that any of the ships were sunk.

The High Command acknowledged the loss of five Italian planes and added that three other damaged craft landed at their base. Thirteen of the British planes were claimed downed by Italian airmen and three by Germans.

Fascist torpedo planes were declared to have registered hits on the two cruisers, the destroyer and one large merchant vessel.

Then Fascist bombers attacked the convoy, the war bulletin said, hitting one battleship, the aircraft carrier, and two large freighters with bombs.

Later in the afternoon and last night, it added, the torpedo planes hit the aircraft carrier a second time and another battleship.

In a violent battle among the attacking planes and escorting British aircraft, the communiqué said, 13 British Defiance and Hurricane fighters were shot down while five Fascist craft were acknowledged lost. Three other Italian planes were said to have been damaged and members of their crews wounded.

The scene of the attack was reported to have been somewhere in the Western Mediterranean.

Destroyer Back

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—The Canadian destroyer Saguenay was reported back in service today in the same area where she was torpedoed and all but destroyed by a submarine last Dec. 10.

Twenty-one of the Saguenay's crew were missing and 18 others were wounded in the naval duel, and later the Italians claimed that it was one of their submarines that did the damage.

British Soldiers Escape 1,200 Miles Across Nazi Europe

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—A former London mail-carrier, Evelyn Sidney White, was identified today as one of the two sappers of the Royal Engineers who broke out of a German prison camp to make a 1,200-mile escape across Nazi Europe to Greece and freedom.

Their odyssey was first described May 6 in the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Today Mr. White's wife received a delayed telegram from Greece: "Old Nasty hadn't enough wire to keep us in. Had a tough time but we got through all right."

His companion in the escape was not identified. The two, speaking only English, tramped across Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Greece, apparently helped along an "underground railway by Allied sympathizers.

Both men have rejoined their units in Egypt.

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One of a series of reports to the public on New England's share in the National Defense Program

NEW ENGLAND
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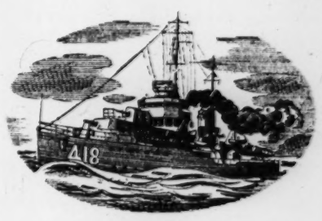
As the nation relies on New England in time of need, skilled workmen and capable management are playing a mighty part in building and supporting a two-ocean navy. In the public interest we present here facts obtained from government and industrial sources as to the scope and progress of naval defense activity in this area.



FOR DEFENSE AT SEA

New England shipyards are already building 167 vessels, or one quarter of all defense ships now under construction—cargo vessels, mine sweepers, destroyers, subchasers, submarines, cruisers and battleships—and are employing over 35,000 men, with a pressing need for thousands more as additional ships are authorized . . . Factories are producing turbines, super-chargers, electric steering gear, electric cable, engine parts, and countless other equipment and machinery . . . The Coast Guard Academy at New London is training twice the normal number of cadets . . . During the past year more than three thousand New England volunteers joined the United States naval forces.

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This bank, together with the other banks of New England, is making available its full share of credit for defense purposes. If you require funds to carry forward your defense work, we suggest that you talk with your bank. . . . For information as to what products and what types of manufacturing facilities are needed, get in touch with the office of the Coordinator of Defense for New England, Federal Reserve Bank, 30 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass.

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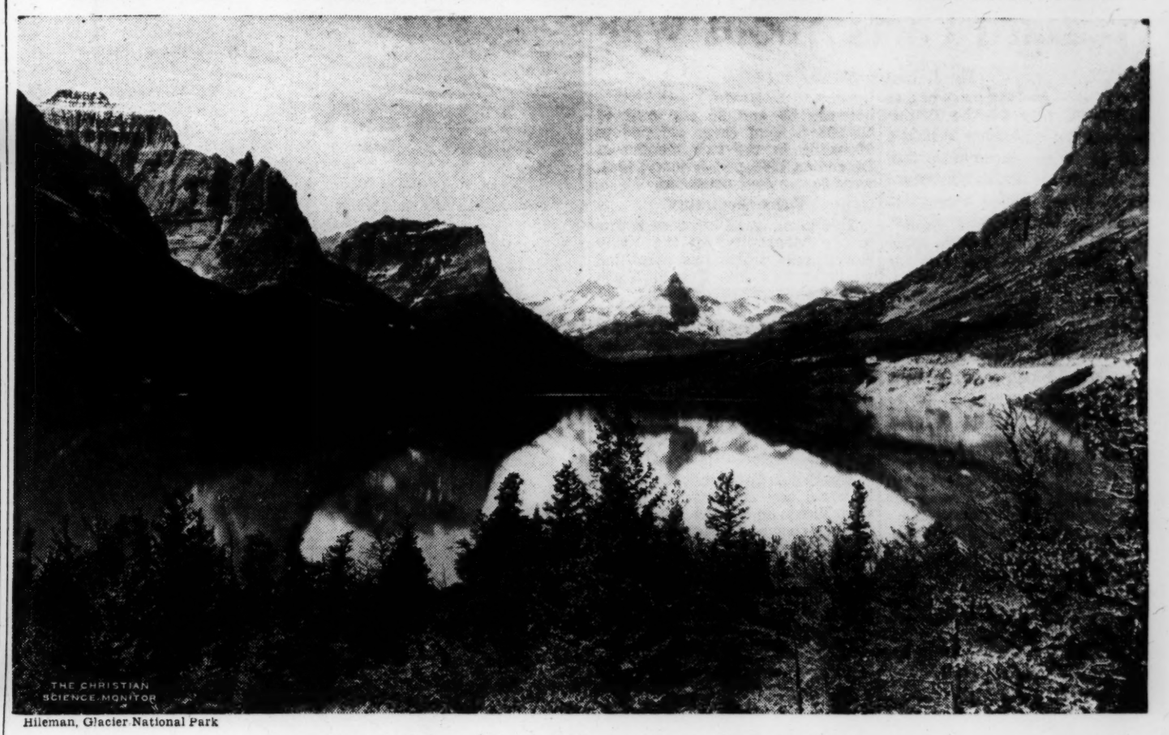

Hileman, Glacier National Park

Beautiful St. Mary Lake in Glacier National Park, Montana

'See Americas' Travel Boom Forecast for Summer Season

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

The great urge to "go some place," given extra impetus this year by the fact that so many men are on duty in industrial or military establishments, is beginning to give promise of generating a touring boom this summer.

With the entire European continent barred to travel for an indefinite period, where can Mr. and Mrs. America travel in perfect safety and comfort? The answer is to Mexico, Canada, South America, Bermuda, Nassau, Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and, of course, the entire length and breadth of the United States.

Never in the history of the United States has the American had right at his doorstep so many scenic wonders and recreational opportunities. The Nation's railroads are now equipped to handle thousands of travelers and carry them quickly and comfortably to any region in America and the lowest fares in history. Airplanes stand posed to transport travelers thousands of miles in a few days. At piers white cruise liners are ready to sail for romantic ports of the Caribbean and South America.

Canada is issuing special invitations to Americans this summer. Border requirements for U. S. citizens are simple and easy. The American dollar is worth 10 per cent more in Canada and the Canadian Government insists that every merchant in the Dominion give the United States traveler the benefit of the exchange.

The National Parks of the United States and Canada stand ready, this year more than ever before, to receive a tremendous influx of visitors.

National Parks

W. Bruce Macnamee, Director of the United States Travel Bureau, has just finished an extensive survey of the traveling public and he reported that there is every indication that the country's National Parks will be heavily patronized this summer. Likewise, Leo Dolan, head of the Canadian Travel Bureau, reports inquiries from thousands of persons asking about facilities in Canada's great chain of National Parks.

Railroads, airlines, bus and steamship companies are co-operating on special rates, and the pay-when-you-return installment plan is being encouraged.

Not many years ago only a few took vacations; now almost everyone does. Increased leisure time, widespread ownership of autos, the development of highway systems, new buses, planes, comfortable, roomy steamships, and stimulation of outdoor living have made the American people avid vacationists.

No longer do people travel just for the sake of traveling. They demand all sorts of facilities and opportunities to satisfy their urge for outdoor activities combined with a vacation. The competition for travel dollars has increased in recent years, great new recreational areas have been opened up, magnificent hotels constructed, and the development of resort areas. A measure of this growth is indicated by the fact that $64,000,000 was spent on recreational advertising in the United States a few years ago.

Mexico is growing steadily in favor with the tourist. A magnificent country filled with contrasts of the old and the new, Mexico offers to the traveler scenes hearkening back to Biblical days.

West Indies Popular

The West Indies continue to be popular with many advance summer cruise reservations already made. South American cruises also are high on the list of the traveler as is the pleasant voyage to Panama.

The United States $600,000 newspaper advertising campaign now under way in Latin America to acquaint our southern neighbors with the attractions of the United States is counted on to bring many of our "good neighbors" to the U. S. this summer. New York hotels are already engaging Spanish-speaking employees.

While many of Florida's winter visitors have returned to northern homes a new crop of "summer" tourists are beginning to pour into the sunny South.

Florida has dropped the old belief that it was just a one-season resort and is keeping its doors open the year around. Streamlined, air-conditioned trains serve the sunny south all during the summer months and travel to this region is expected to be exceptionally heavy. Temperatures are kept comparatively cool by the steady breezes that sweep in from the sea.

Last year the United States Travel Bureau publicized the slogan: Travel America Year. This year it has chosen the timely theme: "Travel Strengthens America."

British Win Acclaim for Defense Tactics

Continued from Page 1

who recently reached the United States, after extensive on-the-ground study of the Libyan campaign, tells how it was done:

The problem of equipping his army was the first of the difficulties which Wavell had to face and its solution presents one of the strangest features of the Libyan campaign. In effect, due to the circumstances in which they found themselves, the British were forced to become pirates of the desert. During the summer of 1940 small, fast mechanized units preyed upon the Italians across the border and carried the booty which they captured back to their lair in Egypt.

Twice Fort Capuzzo, the main depot for the intended Italian advance on Egypt, was seized after aerial observation had promised a rich haul, and on each occasion the whole of the vast and laboriously collected quantity of arms, stores, and equipment was carried back to the British lines. Week after week British light tanks ranged the desert many miles behind the Italian frontier defenses, capturing here a small column of trucks, there a tank, elsewhere Italian guns.

Carried by Momentum

Thus equipped, General Wavell expected to go only to Sidi Barrani, and to retire from there if necessary. But the momentum of his push, and the unexpected disorganization of the Italians carried him on. He reaped the advantages quickly.

This was followed by some tactical mistakes. Withdrawal to the natural defensive positions was not sufficiently swift. And the British misjudged the number of Germans who had been landed in Libya.

There is reason to think that accurate information concerning the number of German troops was available. The fault was not—as has been charged in the House of Commons this week—that the facts were not known. But they were not believed.

But these errors do not affect the fundamental fact. British operations so far have been defensive. The Germans would like to imply something different. They would like to picture the Nazi troops as having thrust back a British offensive. But that is a test that is still to come.

Similarly in Greece. There was talk of a British army of 300,000. Actually the official figures show that only 60,000 men were available to fulfill Britain's pledge to give aid.

Worth the Risk

It was worth the risk. For if Britain had permitted Adolf Hitler to take Yugoslavia and Greece "by telephone," all hope of keeping Turkey and the Arab nations out of the Axis orbit would have been lost immediately. Nor would the moral position, fundamental to the war which Britain is waging, have been undamaged.

Tacticians have pointed out that in the Greek campaign, too, there were mistakes. Yugoslavia's capacity to resist was misjudged. Air assistance was valiant but insufficient. Dependence on terrain misread the lessons of blitzkrieg warfare.

These are the reverses of battle. They have been serious. But only a defeatist would interpret them in terms of a lost cause.

In the air, as well, the situation that has existed since the start of the war has shifted only within the defensive framework. New long-range and powerful bombers made the Berlin attack. But the best available reports indicate nothing to compare with the damage being wrecked on English cities.

Earlier the Royal Air Force, it is true, had put a virtual end to German daylight bombing. The attack goes on at night but the defense against the night bomber has strengthened materially in the past few days.

The RAF's smashing of the invasion ports and even the highly significant bombing of the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau—in their berths at Brest—are tactical offensives, but strategically, still in the category of defense. The accomplishments of the RAF will be written as one of the major chapters of the war. But as yet it has not achieved control of the air except over its own daylight defense zones.

Yet the balance sheet of defense is far from one-sided.

On the Continent Germany can attempt the full task of chaining a captured economy to the Reich's military machine. But the potentials of resistance increase with each new hostile population that must be policed. It is perhaps a bit sanguine to accept the recent figures which declare that one German soldier for every 10 persons in Norway is required to keep the country under control. Yet new occupations certainly do not decrease the problem.

The Axis has extended its sway to cover a circumference 13,000 miles. Some of it is protected by dubious alliances. Many sections of this are vulnerable to attack when the moment for an Allied offensive actually comes.

Moreover, the size of the occupied territory—not discounting the German genius for transport and organization—is increasing to a point where Germany begins to dissipate one of its chief advantages.

Difficulties Increase

Hitherto it could work on what the military experts called "interior lines." Its attacks grew from a compact supply center. Now the lines of communication become more tenuous. Re-enforcements in North Africa, in the Balkans, and throughout the Middle East begin to present the Germans with some of the difficulties which Britain has faced from the beginning of the war.

It is only now, as Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in the Commons this week, that the Middle East Command is being swelled to sizable proportions. It is approaching 500,000 men. And even this is a force which commits Britain to a defensive for some time to come.

The Battle of the Atlantic, too, has been frankly defensive. It is to American aid that the democracies are turning if the battle on the blue water is to be transformed into an offensive against the German blockade.

The Battle for Britain has marched through various defensive phases. One was the mobilization and equipping of adequate home forces. Then came the unexpected exploits of the RAF in turning back the daylight bombing attacks, and the RAF hammering of invasion ports. Since then, fortitude of Britain's citizens has been a major bulwark against the night bomber.

If all of these operations are viewed in perspective—as defensive operations against tremendous odds—the accomplishment through 20 months of war becomes more genuinely apparent.

Definitive Stand

On all of these fronts the defensive is approaching a point where a definitive stand against the German military machine may be foreseen.

In some phases of the action a period is approaching wherein sea power, pitted against land power, may hold the war in stalemate. As this occurs the next phase may return to the air, in which the productive power of the democracies can be expected ultimately to achieve both numerical and technical superiority.

Historians may yet record that the wonder of the first 20 months of war has not been the march of the Nazi legions but the stalwart accomplishments of defense against humanly unequal odds.

Herr Hitler counted on a short war. He did not achieve it. He has gained material victories but has lost on every moral count. The preparations, the ruthlessness, and the deceit were on the side of the Nazis. And the record of defense against them is one of which no free man need be ashamed.

Pontiac to Turn Out Antiaircraft Cannon

PONTIAC, Mich., May 9 (AP)—The Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation yesterday began manufacture of the Oerlikon anti-aircraft gun—an automatic cannon which throws 400 20-millimeter explosive shells a minute.

Size of the contract was not disclosed. It was announced, however, that to expedite production subcontracts had been let. Assembly will take place at the Pontiac plant.

Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of Naval Ordnance, who visited the plant, said principal use of the weapon is for defense of ships against dive bombers. He said need for the guns is "very urgent" and that the connon is "the most effective for its size yet developed."

Bund Leader Loses Plea; Court Upholds Conviction

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American Bund, today lost an appeal from his conviction in December, 1939, on charges of larceny and forgery for which he is serving a Sing Sing prison sentence of 2½ to 5 years.

The Appellate Division of State Supreme Court unanimously upheld the decision of a jury which found him guilty of using Bund funds for his personal use.

British Reach Rome From Yugoslav Posts

ROME, May 9 (AP)—Ronald Ian Campbell, British Minister to Yugoslavia, and British Legation Attachés and Consuls and their families who were captured by the Italians in Albania late in April arrived here from Durazzo today.

They will join earlier arrivals to await arrangements for their repatriation.

Greek Honor Given To General Wavell

By the Associated Press

London, May 9

The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces of the Middle East, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of King George I by King George II of Greece, the London Gazette disclosed today.

10 Sentenced in Sabotage

WILSON, N. C., May 9 (AP)—Sentences lighter than the Government asked were passed upon two officers and eight seamen convicted in United States District Court here of sabotaging the engines of their ship, the Italian freighter Villaperosa, before it was seized by the Coast Guard.

Judge I. M. Meekins sentenced Capt. Adriana M. Bersia and Chief Engineer Carlo Novella to three years each in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, and gave the others 18 months each in the same prison.

Charles Rouse, Assistant District Attorney, told Judge Meekins that United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson had telegraphed him from Washington suggesting that a uniform scale of punishments be followed in all cases of alien seamen convicted of sabotaging ships in America waters.

Mr. Jackson suggested sentences of seven years for responsible officers and five years for others.

Homer L. Loomis of New York, chief defense attorney, criticized the Attorney General's suggestion, saying that it proved the case "was tried in a spirit of persecution and not prosecution." He gave notice of appeal to the Circuit Court.

The defendants admitted they wrecked the ship's diesel motors shortly before the Government took it in "protective custody" at Wilmington, N. C., with other Axis ships in American ports.

Captain Bersia said, however, he ordered destruction of the motors upon instructions from an official at the Italian Embassy in Washington.

Urges House Members Serve Month in England

OTTAWA, May 9 (AP)—A conservative said last night that if members of the House of Commons would go to England during recess and serve a month or more as voluntary air-raids precautions wardens it would "show we are men, not mice."

Rodney Adamson, Ontario Representative who made the proposal, said the Government should provide the opportunity for any members desiring to go.

N. M. U. Raps Convoys

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—All branches of the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organization), claiming to represent 65,000 seamen, have approved a resolution opposing American convoys of war supplies to England, Joseph Curran, N. M. U president, announced.

The resolution said an attack on a convoy would put the United States into the war "against the strong desire of an overwhelming majority of the American people to stay out of it."

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Who Is Next On Axis List? Aims Studied

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German legions stand on three fronts, waiting for the whistle. Which way will the next assault move? Into the Iberian peninsula via France? Into Turkey via Bulgaria? Into Soviet Russia via erstwhile Poland?

At this moment it is necessary to examine possible German objectives. Every military move has some objective; every task commander a mission.

We know, of course, that the main objective of the Axis is destruction of the British Empire—or at least destruction of England. Barring for the moment the direct assault—invasion of the British Isles—how will each of the above mentioned moves best contribute to this result?

Possession of the Iberian peninsula would assist the U-boat and air bombing campaign against the British Cape of Good Hope-England traffic route by providing bases. If the Spanish and Portuguese island possessions in the Atlantic are also acquired, the Cape route may be considered as cut for all practical purposes.

Occupation of Spain and Portugal by the Axis would remove the last debarkation points potentially open for a future Empire or Allied expeditionary force in Europe. It does not necessarily mean that Gibraltar will fall. The Rock has successfully faced siege and bombardment before in the world's history. Nevertheless, Axis domination of southern Spain and of Tangier across the Strait will mean almost a practical blockade of the western exit of the Mediterranean—important as assisting to bottle up British capital ships in the Mediterranean. It also facilitates transport of Nazi troops into North Africa, and pursuance of the existing Egyptian drive.

Guerrillas a Threat

The cost must be counted. All foodstuffs for a Nazi expeditionary force in Spain and Portugal must be imported; these countries are already near starvation. As a military move in terms of combat, it is an easy task. Not so in the essential maintenance of lines of communication against guerrilla warfare. Napoleon found that out. And, if the Vichy Government acquiesces in the move, it and all its overseas domain fall squarely into line as enemies of Britain, with all that that means, or the final dissolution of France occurs. The latter eventuality, of course, so far as French North Africa and Syria are concerned, has a double-edge which thus far Herr Hitler has feared.

Invasion of Turkey would have for its objective (a) closing of the Suez Canal, which means elimination of British power in the Mediterranean—which also is the objective of the Egyptian drive from Cyreniaca, (b) possession of the Iraq and later the Iranian (Persian) oil fields, and (c) the initial step towards domination of the Indian Ocean.

The first of these objectives can be attained only by combat, with the path of conquest following the rail line, Scutari, Eskishehir, Afionkara-Hissar, Konia, Aleppo, thence down the Jordan Valley. Its inception might be delayed if Turkey should fight. Otherwise combat would begin only after the most serious natural obstacle, the Taurus Mountains, north of the Syrian border, had been traversed. The line of communications is long. All foodstuffs and munitions must be transported. So long as Cyprus remains in British hands the communications line lies open to harassment by air. One might conclude that the gradual Nazi infiltration along the Dodecanese will be followed on the Turkish coast towards Alexandretta with the objective of getting a foothold in the Taurus to facilitate the later main move. British light naval units operating from Cyprus may have something to say against that.

The second objective—the oil fields of Iraq—may be attained by Nazi fermentation. This is well on the way as the rump Iraqi Government, by its clash with the British, has shown. This clash is of course aimed primarily at depriving the Empire from reinforcing its meager units by air, necessitating the longer Tigris-Euphartes rail and river routes from Basra on the Persian Gulf.

The third objective—towards dominating the Indian Ocean—is very long range, and would only be attained if and when both Iraq and Iran were dominated and British forces driven from Basra.

The cost of this Asia Minor campaign cannot be calculated. Major military operations are necessary unless the ferment succeeds. By pitting Islam against Christianity and Jewry, much may be accomplished from the Nazi viewpoint. Syria is a hotbed for dissension, as France found out in 1927, with Christian, Arab and Druze pitted against one another and against the European. England is now the whipping boy of all such dissident movements.

The value to the Axis of the oil fields may be calculated when one realizes that for the first nine months of 1940 80,000,000 barrels of oil were produced in Iraq and Iran. For the same period the Reich and its dominated neighbors produced but 7,000,000 barrels, and Rumania 34,000,000 (most of it for Germany).

Invasion of Russia?

Were the British to destroy the Iraqi fields, they would lose possibly 25,000,000 barrels of oil a year, comparatively little in comparison with the combined output of the United States, Mexico, South America and other sources open to them. Germany could use that Iraqi oil, but if available to her it must be rail-borne until she controls both the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.

We now come to the third possible move of the Axis—invasion of Soviet Russia to gain the rich granary of the Ukraine. Here we find new vistas of incentive. Food, of course, is the first. Employment of troops who might otherwise deteriorate from idleness and—worst of all—time to think, is another. Possession of the Ukraine means domination of the Black Sea, a stepping stone towards Anatolia, Iraq and Iran, by both land and water which would go far to remove any possibility that Turkey would fight; a fine gesture to a Japan which is already betraying some nervousness towards movement southward in the face of American opposition.

The cost is something else, but not too dear. The terrain offers few obstacles. A holding attack north of the Pinsk marshes, a mechanized drive from Krakow via Lwow to Kiev to attain the Dnieper River line, and an accompanying feint through Bessarabia in the direction of Jasi—Chisinau—Odessa would gain the preliminary objectives before the unwieldy, clumsily led Russian masses could put anything like organized resistance under way. Such a plan would be entirely in accord with German General Staff doctrine.

That Russia may well fear such an eventuality is proved by the recent saber-rattling and whistling-to-keep-up-courage which accompanied the May Day celebration in Moscow. What political considerations and diplomatic fence-mending will prevent it are the next puzzles of the war.

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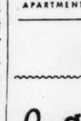

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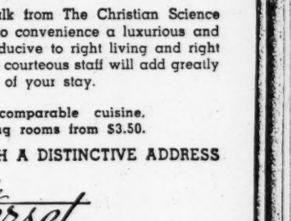

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Six Chaplin Films in Revival—Week-End Prospects on the Radio

Early Comedies Assembled In Festival at Fine Arts

Six of the 12 comedies which Charlie Chaplin made for the old Mutual company a quarter of a century ago have been gathered together in the Chaplin Festival which started yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater. Each of the comedies runs for about 20 minutes. Together they provide two hours of Chaplin humor in a form that is interesting to students of the screen and that, as the laughter at the first showing gave abundant indication, is amusing entertainment.

Though the films were made to be shown separately, they go together surprisingly well. Many of the players participated in all of them. Except for Edna Purviance, who is the heroine, and Charlie, of course, with his baggy trousers, short jacket, jaunty cane, and battered derby, it would be difficult now to identify most of them by name.

* * *

Running through all of the comedies may be discovered a similar method of procedure. On the surface, perhaps, it may seem confusing to discover Charlie temporarily as an escaped convict, as he is in "The Adventurer," and a little later on the other side of the law as an uneasy policeman in "Easy Street." But in these films and in the other four which make up the festival—"The Vagabond," "The Immigrant," "The Cure," and "The Count"—the central figure is essentially the same. Whatever the disguise, the hero is always the misfit, striving against adverse circumstances.

In these films, to be sure, the element of pathos is not so strong as it was to become later. The little tramp does have his successes. The technique of slapstick is more conspicuous than in the more elaborate productions which were to follow. There is much buffeting both of the little hero and of his antagonists. In "The Cure" intoxication is used as a farcical device. In "The Vagabond" and "Easy Street," suggestions of ten-twent'-thirt' melodrama can be observed, exaggerated to such a degree that they become part of the comic pattern. More than once the hard-pressed hero, who has all he can do to take care of himself, is called upon to rescue the heroine from burly villains.

* * *

If the films could be seen separately, the air of improvisation might seem more marked than it does now. As the comedies have been assembled in one program, the plot outline for each of the pictures seems to follow a general pattern. The improvisation is to be discovered in the comic details which are employed. Some of the business perhaps is repetitious. But more of it seems to be the expression of an inventive comedian, versed in the tricks of his trade.

For the revival, the old films have been rephotographed to avoid flickering and spottiness. An accompaniment of sound has been provided. Some of it heightens the humorous effect but some of it tends to over-emphasis. In general, however, the compilation has been put together with skill, without the addition of too many modern decorations.—**E. F. M.**

Ruth Hussey
In Columbia's production, "Our Wife," now in preparation for the screen.

Ruth Hussey Became Star By Walking Through Door

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

I claim to know exactly what made Ruth Hussey a star, because, by chance, I was there when she did the thing which was, eventually, to place her name in neon lights on movie marquees.

What Miss Hussey did was to walk through a door. Nothing else But it was the way she did it.

At least that's the way a talent scout explained it a day or so later. I had seen Miss Hussey in a road company of "Dead End," playing at a Los Angeles theater. A day or so afterwards, the talent scout said he had hired Miss Hussey for the movies, had given her a screen test, and already had her, hard at work on her diction and half a dozen other matters concerned with changing young actresses into screen stars.

"What," I asked, "made you think she had talent out of the ordinary?"

"The way she walked through that door," the scout said. "Just the way she walked through that door. I saw at once that she had supreme confidence in herself."

It may be this quality, rather than the walk through the door, which finally led to Miss Hussey's success. Anyway, she is confident, without being in the least forward about it.

She is indeed, rather matter-of-fact about whatever she does. She told the talent scout in question that she didn't think he would be able to make a star of her, but that if he wanted to try he was welcome.

"The road company isn't going anywhere from here," she said, "and anyway, I like the California beaches."

"You won't see one," the scout told her. "You're going to work."

She did—with results which have already been noted.

But there were other reasons than those of which the scout was aware for Miss Hussey's confidence. She had taken a Bachelor of Philosophy degree from Brown University, had done dramatic work at Ann Arbor, played in the summer theater, been a radio announcer, and had played good parts with the Providence Players.

Her entrance into the theater was as casual as her entrance into the movies. She took a two weeks' vacation from a radio announcing job in her home town of Providence to go to New York to see if she could get a part in a play. She tried a couple of places, and they told her the usual story: she must have experience. She gave the usual answer: how was she to get experience if no one gave her a chance? Then, quite unexpectedly, someone did give her a chance. She was hired to play in a production of "The Old Maid."

Then she acted in "Waiting for Lefty," "Until The Day I Die," and "Stevedore." After that she went into the road company of "Dead End" which ended its tour at the Biltmore Theater in Los Angeles. And you already know the rest of that story.

Just now she is being loaned to Columbia Studios for the leading role, opposite Melvyn Douglas, in "Our Wife."

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Sleigh Ride" ..... Mozart
"Carmen," Fantasia ..... Bizet
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Pavene for a Dead Infanta ..... Ravel
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Fugato on a Well-Known Theme" ..... McBride
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar

Film Plays and Players

Dorothy Comingore, introduced in Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane," has been assigned by RKO to the romantic lead in "Unexpected Uncle," to be followed by an important role in "Valley of the Sun."

* * *

Richard Hayden will make his film debut as Charley in the Twentieth Century-Fox production of "Charley's Aunt." Anne Baxter and Arleen Whelan have joined the cast headed by Jack Benny and Kay Francis.

NBC Program To Pay Honor To Comedian

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Benny, radio's leading comedian, is to be honored by the National Broadcasting Company tonight.

Prospective Massachusetts Apple Blossom Queens are to be interviewed, and several Boston musical groups are to be heard in network programs over the week-end.

Several new programs are to be heard, including a juvenile quiz, and several winter shows will conclude for the season.

Among musical events of note are the beginning of Howard Barlow's summer series of concerts with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony.

The Dionne Quintuplets are scheduled to be heard, singing and playing, in one of their rare radiocasts.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, is to speak.

Tonight

Feature

National Broadcasting Company to radiocast its own dinner program at the Biltmore Bowl, Los Angeles, in honor of Jack Benny, its No. 1 comedian, who is beginning his tenth year of radiocasting; Rudy Vallee, master of ceremonies; pickups from New York, Chicago, and Hollywood; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30

Drama

Scenes from Frank Wead's aviation story, "Ceiling Zero," in "Great Moments from Great Plays"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Diane Lewis (Mrs. William Powell) and Alan Mowbray to co-star in version of "Springtime for Henry"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan to co-star in version of their film, "Affectionately Yours"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Variety

Henry Hull to play title role in Oscar Wilde's "Canterville Ghost," among features of Kate Smith's hour; CBS-WEEI.

Music

Recording of Tchaikovsky's Sixth, or "Pathetique" Symphony, in B Minor, by Leopold Stokowski and the All American Youth Orchestra, soon to be heard in Boston, to be played in "Masterworks" recorded program; WEEI, 11:15.

Saturday

Talk features:

Jesse H. Buffam, CBS New England Farm Director, to interview candidates for queen of the Apple Blossom Festival; WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Carl Carmer, author of "The Hudson," in the "Rivers of America" series, to be heard on occasion of issuance of "The Brandywine"; "Of Men and Books"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Assembling of B-26, medium bombing plane, to explain how priorities and sub-contracting work, to be discussed in "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Dr. Don Louis Quintanilla, Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary, to join dinner table panel of "People's Platform for discussion of "What Is Pan-Americanism Today?"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Charles A. Lindbergh to speak at meeting of the America First Committee in Minneapolis Auditorium; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music:

Silberberg Quartet to be heard from Boston in three movements from Haydn's Quartet Op. 20, No. 5, as prelude to biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs next month in Los Angeles; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Program of Latin American music, to be featured by Chamber Orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston as portion of observance of Inter-American and National Music Week; Week; Miss Isadore Falcao, daughter of the Brazilian Consul in Boston, piano soloist; NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:45.

Thomas' "Mignon" Overture, Franck's Symphony in D minor, "Fêtes," from Debussy's "Nocturnes," and "The Russian Sailors' Dance" from Gliere's "The Red Poppy," are scheduled by Reginald Stewart for the NBC Symphony Orchestra concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Annamary Dickey, Metropolitan soprano, to be guest again of "Saturday Night Serenade"; CBS-WEEI, 9:45.

Sunday

Premieres:

Summer series of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra to open with program of Mozart's "Lucio Silla" overture, Hamilton Harty's "John Field" Suite, Ibert's "Escales" and Saint-Saëns' Symphony No. 3, in C minor, with Julius Mattfeld, organist, as assisting artist; Howard Barlow, conductor; John Tasker Howard to be intermission commentator; CBS-WEEI, 3.

"Talent, Ltd.," half hour of comedy and popular music with Garry Moore, soloists, vocal groups and Rex Maupin's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3:30.

"Cat 'n' Jammers," a session of jazz, with Erskine Butterfield, pianist; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Talk Features

Otto Zausmer, former Austrian editor, to be interviewed in WBZ News Room of the Air program; WBZ, 1:30.

Ted Malone to wind up his current literary pilgrimage in Philadelphia with a program from Independence Hall honoring Benjamin Franklin; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire to discuss 'Convoys and War" at mass meeting on Bostson Common; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to be heard from Hyde Park, N. Y., with Jules Bledsoe and Philadelphia Negro NYA Chorus as National Music Week draws to a close; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, to state new policies formulated by committee; CBS-WEEI, 7:15.

American Forum to air question "Shall Labor Be Forced to Have a Cooling Off Period?" MBS-WAAB, 8.

Variety

Ned Sparks to be heard in special program with Ontario's famous children, the Dionne Quintuplets, on his Canadian program; CBS-WEEI, 5:30.

Music

Works of four outstanding Mexican composers to be played by Erno Rapee and Music Hall Orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, guests; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Annual concert of sacred music by the Northfield Schools Choirs and Orchestra to be aired by NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:30.

Sunday Evening Hour to conclude current season with annual concert by Greenfield Choir; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Monday

Speakers

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, scheduled to be heard from Kansas City, Mo.; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, on "Should the Selective Draft Act Be Changed?" on National Forum; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Drama

Rosalind Russell and Herbert Marshall to play in "Craig's Wife," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular

Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street to have Harry James, trumpet extraordinary, as guest; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

John Tasker Howard
Commentator for the summer series of concerts by the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Howard Barlow, to begin Sunday, WEEI, at 3 p. m.

News of the Stage

New York

Ed Wynn, Jane Froman, Betty Bruce, Paul La Varre, and others last night inaugurated the army entertainment program of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, at Fort Belvoir, Va. Tonight, Mr. Wynn and his company will appear at Camp Meade, Md., where more than 22,000 regular army and national guard troops are located. Mr. Wynn received a medal from the United States Government in recognition of his work as an entertainer in camps here and abroad during the last war.

* * *

From the summer theaters: Martin Burton's stock company at Keith's Theater, Indianapolis, will present "The Pursuit of Happiness" as its second play, beginning May 12. Clyde Franklin, Betty Goodrich, and William Roerrich will have the principal roles.

* * *

"There Shall Be no Night," for which Robert E. Sherwood won this year's Pulitzer Prize, will return to New York on Oct. 20 for a three weeks' engagement, according to the Playwrights' Company, co-sponsors with the Theater Guild. Mail orders for the return engagement are now being received at the Playwrights' office, 630 Fifth Avenue.

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George Abbott has engaged Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane to write the music and lyrics for his production of "Young Man's Fancy," by John Cecil Holm. Jo Mielziner is to design the setting for "Young Man's Fancy," which Mr. Abbott expects to present next September.

Programs for Second Week of the Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, enter upon the second week of their fifty-sixth season Sunday night. Monday will bring the annual Harvard Night, with numbers by the Harvard Glee Club.

Soloists will include Jesús María Sanromá on Sunday, Mertina Johnson and Nancy Parker on Tuesday in Bach's Second Double Piano Concerto, Leo Litwin on Saturday, May 17, and Egon Petri on Sunday, May 18. The famous Netherlands pianist will then take part in a concert for the relief of Holland. The programs of the week follow:

Sunday, May 11, at 8:30

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
Latin-American Symphonette ..... Morton Gould
Rhumba-Tango-Guaracha-Conga
Piano Concerto No. 2 in D minor, Op. 23 ..... MacDowell
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Bolero ..... Ravel
Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber
Cielito Lindo Arranged by Peter Bodge
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Monday, May 12, at 8:30

Harvard Night
Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes, '28
Trumpet Voluntary ..... Purcell
"The Incredible Flutist," Suite ..... Walter Piston, '24
Guest Conductor:
G. Wallace Woodworth, '24
"The Shores of Harvard" ..... Holst
(Poem by Mark A. deWolfe Howe, '87)
The Harvard Glee Club, with Orchestra
"Otello," Opening Scene ..... Verdi
The Harvard Glee Club, with Orch.
Otello: H. M. Rainie, '40.
Guest Conductor:
G. Wallace Woodworth, '24
The Harvard Glee Club
Choeur de Soldats from "La Reine Indigo" ..... Johann Strauss
"The Turtle Dove," English Folk-song
Solo: H. M. Rainie, '40
Four Choruses from "Patience" ..... Sullivan
"Harvard to the Harvard Team" ..... Charles Norman Fay, '69
Football Songs
Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes, '28
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Three Pieces for String Orchestra
a. "A Merry Tune" ..... Semmler
b. "Down the Lane" ..... Semmler
c. "Jazz Pizzicato" ..... LeRoy Anderson, '29
Prayer of Thanksgiving (old Dutch Hymn) ..... Valerius-Kremser

Tuesday, May 13, at 8:30

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Carnival Overture ..... John Duke
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere
Concerto in C major for Two Pianos, No. 2 ..... Bach
Soloists: Mertina Johnson-Nancy Parker (Smith College, '41)
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" ..... Dukas
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Pavane ..... Morton Gould
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

Wednesday, May 14, at 8:30

March, "National Emblem" ..... Bagley
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Chester," American Revolutionary Hymn ..... Billings
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly" ..... Puccini
Gypsy Suite ..... Edward German
Scherzo from the Octet ..... Mendelssohn
First Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Count of Luxembourg" Waltzes Lehar
Prima Donna ..... Morton Gould
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet

Thursday, May 15, at 8:30

"El Capitan," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Scherzo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvorak
"Iron Foundry" ..... Mossoloff
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Bolero ..... Ravel
Songs by the Framingham State Teachers College Glee club
Fantasy, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ..... Churchill-Bodge
Moto Perpetuum ..... Strauss
"Aragonaise" from "Le Cid" ..... Massenet

Friday, May 16, at 8:30

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
"Fingel's Cave" Overture Mendelssohn
Third Movement from Symphony No 3 ..... Brahms
Ride of the Valkyrie ..... Wagner
Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps from "The Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Songs by the Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College.
Artist's Life, Waltzes ..... Strauss
Begin the Beguine ..... Porter
"Oxford Street" from London Suite ..... Eric Coates

Saturday, May 17, at 8:30

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem Sibelius
"Ballet of the Hours," from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano Solo: Leo Litwin
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schonherr
"On the Trail," from "Grand Canyon" Suite ..... Grofe
"Calling All Workers" ..... Eric Coates

Sunday, May 18, at 8:30

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Overture to Egmont" ..... Beethoven
"Espana" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Music for a Pageant ..... H. E. Enthoven
(Written for the Wedding of Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.)
Conducted by the Composer
Piano Concerto No. 1, in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Solo
Two Fairy Tales, Op. 20 ..... Medtner
Prelude in C major.
Gavotte in F-sharp minor ..... Prokofieff
Two Preludes ..... Rachmaninoff
(Egon Petri)
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Theater," by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner and presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12, 1:58, 3:56, 5:44, 7:42, 9:40. "Skiing on Your Feet," and Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
"Easy Living," Jean Arthur. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Flight From Destiny." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent and Mary Astor. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:35, 4:55, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 1:20, 5:35, 9:50. "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. 3:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee, 2:30; evening performance, 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan—
"Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Modern—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:20. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. "House of Mystery," Judy Kelly. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40, Stage show: 1:10, 5:05, 9.

Scollay—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The History of Our Monroe Doctrine." "Eyes on Brazil." "Art of Fencing." "Pinky Tomlin Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Nazis in Brazil." "Paderewski Concert." "Benchley Comedy." "San Francisco and Chinatown." "Ice Capers." "Sword Play." Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"District Attorney." Peter Lorre. 9:38 a. m., 12:29, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. "Blockade." Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:20, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stuart.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray, 1.45 and 8.

Allston: "Gunga Din." Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. "King Kong." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Victory." Frederic March and Betty Field. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Caught in the Act," 2. Evenings, 6.45 and 11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Play Girl." Kay Francis. 4:10, 6:47, 10. "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 5:16, 8:02.

Cleveland Circle: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Flight from Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7.45.

University: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Land of Liberty." "Great Mr. Nobody," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 3:15, 9:20. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 1:45, 7:50.

Dorchester: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Misbehaving Husbands." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Convoy." Clive Brook. 3:15, 9:30. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 1:54, 6:45, 9:52. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:08, 8:21.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. 2:52, 8:23. "Pride of the Bowery." 1:40, 7:10, 10:05.

Park: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 1:40 and 7:40.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 1:50 and 7.45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. 3:05, 9:50. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 1:45, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Sing of the Wolf." M. Whalen. "Federal Fugitives." Neil Hamilton. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwick. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1.45 and 7.45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 2:30, 8:15. "Youth Will Be Served." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Mystic: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2:20, 8:40. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 3:30, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Scarface." Paul Muni. "Arkansas Judge." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 1:55, 7:50. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 3:30, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Convoy." Clive Brook. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 9:25. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "So Ends Our Night." "Ride, Kelly, Ride," 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scarface," Paul Muni. "Footlight Fever."

Strand: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in: "Dreaming Out Loud." Lum and Abner. "Woman of War." Elsie Janis and Wendie Barrie. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

SOMERVILLE — Capitol and Ball Square: "So Ends Our Night." "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Central: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Phantom Raiders." "Father Is a Prince." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Romance of the Rio Grande." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Father's Son." John Litel. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Great Mr. Nobody." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga." Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:35, 8:19. "Remedy for Riches." Jean Hersholt and Warren Hull. 3:49, 9:32.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Melody for Three." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Caught in the Act." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "River's End," D. Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "Men Without Souls." Jon Litel and Rochelle Hudson. Continous from dusk to 11:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:37, 8:04. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." Warren William and Frances Robinson. 2:15, 6:42, 9:51.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 9, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration
Edited by VERA CONNOLLY
c9

Certain Qualities Are Essential For Success as Secretary

Says Elizabeth Taylor, Secretary to the President of American Telephone and Telegraph Company

By Hazel Cropsey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Yours is one of the biggest secretarial jobs in the country, Miss Taylor. What preparation did you have for it?"

Miss Elizabeth Taylor—Secretary to Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company—met my question honestly.

"Well, as a matter of fact, my original intention was to go into teaching—not because I preferred it, but because it seemed the line of least resistance. So I went to Manual Training High School in Brooklyn and took the general college preparatory course. Then, in my junior year I decided rather suddenly that I wanted to be an accountant."

Apparently this decision was the most important one in Elizabeth Taylor's life. For it took her off the beaten path of teaching and led her finally to the 26th floor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Building in New York, and the office of Walter S. Gifford, the Company's President since 1925.

Preferred Business Work

"But what made you change from teaching to public accounting?"

Miss Taylor paused. Her forehead puckered with deep thought.

"Honestly, I don't know," she confessed. "I got little encouragement. Everyone said it wasn't a field for women—that men always had preference there, simply because they were men. But I had firmly decided on some form of business instead of teaching." (I could understand from Miss Taylor's clear-cut, incisive tone, how firm that decision was.) "And so upon graduation from high school," she continued, "I entered Heffley Institute in Brooklyn for the one-year business course. Having completed high school, I did not have to take English, composition and the other subjects non-high school graduates had to cover. So I had more time for perfecting my actual business preparation."

High School Course Important

"It was important, then, that you did finish high school before specializing, wasn't it?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes, indeed," Miss Taylor answered with conviction. "I certainly got a much better training for business—simply because I could concentrate on it full time. Also, everything that I had had in high school helped me to get the most out of the business subjects."

"And then?" I asked, expecting to hear about a long succession of jobs with different firms, leading to the eventual one at 195 Broadway, New York City.

"Well, then," Miss Taylor replied with a smile, "I got my first job—which was in the Legal Department of the Telephone Company. And I've been with the Company ever since."

Her climb could never have been as easy as Miss Taylor made it sound, I knew.

"Do you think the Legal Department is the best entering wedge for a girl who aspires to a big job with a utility company?" I asked. I was groping for the vital factor in Miss Taylor's experience that had singled her out—from the hundreds of girls employed by her firm—for her high position.

"No, I really don't," Miss Taylor answered, without a trace of hesitancy. "The Engineering Department is the most logical one—in cases where the beginner is allowed to choose what department she is to be placed in."

The Primary Essential

"Then what would you say to girls is the primary essential in getting ahead in business?" I asked.

"Interest," Miss Taylor replied quickly, as though she had made up her mind on that point long ago. "By that I mean real interest in her work and all that that includes. A girl must be willing and eager to do anything that may be requested of her. She must place her job first and her own preferences and pleasures second. She must have her job uppermost in her mind and be conversant with all angles of it—so that she will be intelligent about it no matter what new demand may arise. She must do her best in whatever position she may be at the time. She should hope for promotion. But the job, well done at the moment, is the surest path to promotion. That's what I mean by interest."

The buzzer at Miss Taylor's desk in the outer office suddenly rang—its summons reaching to where we sat in the reception room. Jumping up, Miss Taylor excused herself and hurried to Mr. Gifford's private office.

While I sat waiting for her I looked around me. The reception room was very much like the library in a home. It had comfortable easy chairs, a deep pile carpet, lamps placed conveniently near the chairs and sofa. On the large table were all the current business and news publications. Quiet cordiality pervaded the place. The little messenger girl who came in to empty the mail boxes moved noiselessly from one desk to the other and softly closed the outer door behind her. All this smooth efficiency bespoke the competence of Miss Taylor—responsible for it all.

The door opened, and Miss Taylor entered quickly, quietly.

Loyalty Comes Second

"What is your second requirement for the successful girl?" I asked when we were seated again.

She weighed the question.

"I should say," she said slowly, "loyalty. But loyalty has to consist of more than putting one's best into the job. It involves tact and discretion. For instance, reporters are frequent callers here. It is very necessary to be discreet and tactful in quoting Mr. Gifford or the Company. Also there is relationship to the other employees. As secretary to the President of the Company it is imperative that I do not indulge in gossip or chatter, however harmless it may seem at the time."

Because of the fraternalism fostered by this particular company, it was easy to surmise how often such occasions for idle gossip might arise. There was the Company cafeteria, for example, which I had discovered in the basement of the building when I had entered it from the subway. Here the employees would be sure to relax and become informal. There were also the various Company sports and social functions to strain one's discretion. As secretary to the President, Miss Taylor would unquestionably be conspicuous wherever she appeared; so the instances demanding friendliness, coupled with restraint, would be innumerable.

Adaptability Is Third Essential

"After loyalty," Miss Taylor continued, "I would place adaptability. Of course that is sometimes an inherent characteristic; but if a girl finds that she lacks it, she can overcome her native handicap by making a deliberate effort."

"Did you receive in school any help in developing the three traits you've already mentioned?" I asked, "enthusiastic interest, loyalty, and adaptability?"

"No, I can't say that I did," Miss Taylor said, "except in a very casual way through some chance remark of a teacher here and there. Perhaps if the teachers in business schools had to have practical business experience before teaching, it would be better. Yet every job is unique. The school can give a girl exact general knowledge; but she must enlarge upon it and upon her original natural qualifications as she goes along. She must be ever alert—ready for each new step forward in her work and her general growth."

"Besides interest, loyalty and adaptability," I asked, "what other qualities are essential?"

"Good health is very important," she replied. "And appropriate grooming plays an important part. Furthermore, every business girl should have some outside interests—for her own good."

"Should she think only of perfecting herself in her job, when she chooses her outside interests?" I inquired. I thought it would be interesting to hear whether success in business implied hourly devotion to one's duty, in the office and outside.

Miss Taylor laughed.

"I can't say that I've considered only that aspect of it," she said. "I play bridge. I read most of the new books. I love the theater." That was all very well, yet each one of these diversions paid a dividend in broader horizons or increased mental powers. "But there's one thing I enjoy immensely which is just pure fun," she went on, "and that's photography. I've always done a lot of it—with a small camera at first and now with a motion picture camera. I cut and splice my own films, and work out titles. I run them off for my friends. It's completely afield from the office. I think every girl who is carrying a heavy job needs to hunt out for herself at least one hobby of that kind." Here was revealed Miss Taylor's trait of balance, another essential in herself of which she was unaware but which had played its part.

The hour allotted to the interview was about over. But there was one more question I wished to ask.

"You have stayed with the Telephone Company throughout your entire career," I remarked. "Do you advise that—staying with one company—as the surest way to succeed?"

Miss Taylor's face lighted up. She spoke earnestly and feelingly.

"If the company is anything like this one—yes!" she said enthusiastically. "I have been with Mr. Gifford since 1924. And when he was advanced to the position of President he took me with him. There is a great deal for a worker to look forward to here. Perhaps you know about our pension system—which is based on length of service and the average salary for the last ten years before retirement. It is supplied entirely by the Company, and is not deducted from the employees' wages. If any girl has such a guarantee as that against the future, she should never throw it away without a very good reason."

United Air Lines

Above—A hostess is serving a tray in an airplane galley. Note the "jumbo" jug at her right, in which the food is carried from the airport kitchens. Below—Air hostesses are prepared to give special attention to babies. Their baby kits include a wide selection of baby foods as well as toys. Milk bottles can be heated with the hot water always carried, and hostesses will mix baby formulas furnished by parents.

American Airlines

Above—You can have your morning chocolate in bed. Below—This is the way a tray is set up for dinner aboard a transcontinental airliner. This particular menu includes bouillon, cold cuts, cheese, potato chips, watermelon pickles and olives; asparagus salad, rolls, bread, and crackers; fruit cup, cookies, hot beverage, and water.

Dining on Airliners Is Fun—The Food's Good and There's Scenery for Sauce

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dinner time aboard a transcontinental airliner. Far below the windows the green-clumped gray mounds of the Allegheny Mountains slip peacefully by, while the hum of the motors encompasses the plane like a protecting presence. The passengers feel content to relax and be borne along by this genie of power and speed. Some watch the scenery; some read; some just nap.

As if to compensate for this indolence a busy little person in a smart uniform is making the plane's galley buzz with activity. It is her job to serve dinner to 21 persons in a twinkling, for miles of space are rushing by every minute, and if dinner is to be over and dishes packed away before the destination is reached, she must make every motion count.

Now her bright eyes snap as she raises the folding tables between the passengers' seats. In a jiffy an appetizing array of food is set before the three passengers nearest the rear: hot madrilene, a filet minon oozing with juice, a baked potato, buttered peas. At one side is set a crisp green salad and relishes; at the other, rolls and butter and a beverage. Nothing like a change of scenery to whet the appetite! The passengers take to their food with the zest of picnickers.

Starts at the Rear

Quickly the young lady in the uniform passes out more trays, until all are served. Dinner starts at the rear of the plane, for thus passengers at the front may be kept unaware that food is being enjoyed by others until it is placed under their own noses. Air currents pass from front to rear, carrying all odors aft. (Hint to potential air travelers: If particularly hungry, take a rear seat.)

The man at the back, who has finished his apple pie and mints, carries his tray to the galley.

"I really enjoyed that meal," he says. "Won't you let me help with the dishes? You must have plenty to do."

The stewardess thanks him gaily and assures him there are no dishes to wash.

"I just scrape the refuse into this container," she points out, "and then pack them into this portable cupboard to be washed in our kitchen on land."

The motherly woman from the Middle West pats the stewardess on the hand as she removes her empty tray.

Galley Very Compact

"Young woman," she says, "that was a delicious dinner. You're a very good cook. I don't know how you do it in such a little space. May I see your kitchen?"

"It's called a galley, madam," the stewardess explains, "and it's very compact, but I'm sorry to have to admit I didn't cook the dinner here. It is prepared on the ground before we take off. Many of our passengers think we cook the meals on the plane, and they are so disillusioned when I tell them we don't."

"But that steak," insists the lady. "You must have broiled that here. It was so rare and tender."

"No," she is told. "Even the steak comes already cooked in one of these large thermos containers. Our kitchens on land know just how far we are going to travel before we eat the steaks. They figure on the amount of time they will have to finish cooking in these preheated containers, and they cook the steaks accordingly."

"Why, that's more thrilling than if the food were cooked on this airplane!" exclaims the motherly woman.

In the Airport Kitchens

And indeed she would have found it so, I'm sure, if she had gone with me behind the scenes at La Guardia Field, Long Island, New York, and watched the preparation of food to be eaten high in the air and miles from the kitchen.

Dinners for 21 persons aboard a crack airliner, where every inch of space, every ounce of weight, every moment of time counts, are not a thing to be whipped up on short notice by a slip of a girl, who has many other duties as well. It takes a large staff of caterers, skilled assistants, and secretaries, so I found.

In the airport kitchens I saw oranges being squeezed by the bushel; a crate of eggs being separated; great pans of salted nuts or mints being packed in individual cellophane envelopes by nimble-fingered girls; piles of quick-frozen chickens being quartered; dozens of tiny crustless sandwiches being wrapped in thick folds of a special wax paper that is designed to withstand the drying effect of higher altitudes. I poked my head into the refrigerator where there were cases of plums, a roast turkey ready for slicing; a pan of pheasants' breasts, a tray of hearts of lettuce, and a covey of individual salad bowls all ready to go aboard a plane. A peek under their lids revealed asparagus tips on a bed of lettuce banded with red pimiento.

Neatly Packed

You might have thought it was just any restaurant kitchen—except for the stacks of "Jumbo" jugs (big thermos containers in which the food is packed to be carried aloft), the slim thermos bottles (for liquids, soups, beverages, and hot water), and the lightweight metal cabinets that are strapped in place in the galley of the plane.

A kitchen worker obligingly opened the drawers of one of these cabinets, which she had just finished packing. Such neatness I should like to emulate! In the top drawers were tiny cartons of salad dressing, individual butter pats, cellophane envelopes of relishes. In the next drawer were the covered individual salad bowls. Below that were hard-frozen individual forms of ice cream and packages of mints and nuts.

Similar cabinets hold the beetleware or lightweight china plates and cups, the small knives and forks, packaged in cellophane, the napkins and close-topped salt and pepper shakers used for serving meals.

But most intriguing to me were the blackboards that occupied a central spot in each kitchen I visited. From these hieroglyphics the meals are prepared, and they showed me how complicated it is to supply food to a fleet of airplanes.

Blackboard Lists

Under the heading "Flight," on these boards, is a long list of numbers indicating the different planes that are to take off. Opposite each one, under the heading "Equipment," the table service needed is given. The heading "Passengers" lists the number of meals required for each plane, and this must be watched carefully for reservations or cancellations. Not one meal too many or too few must be sent. "Plus 2" after the number of passengers means that the pilots would like box lunches prepared for them.

The notations after each plane under the heading "Meal" had me puzzled. They read LB, HB, BL, SL, HL, HD or BD. Then I was told these abbreviations meant, Light Breakfast, Heavy Breakfast, Box Lunch, Special Lunch, Heavy Lunch, Heavy Dinner, or Box Dinner. All these different types of meals are prepared in conjunction and then separated into their proper classifications and packed in the proper containers. The heading "Time" on the blackboard lists the hours when each meal must be ready to be put aboard its specific plane.

A second article by Mrs. Huntley, next Tuesday, will discuss some of the special problems encountered in serving meals in airplanes.

The Wrens Go High-Hat!

On April 22 we printed an article describing how some garden club members, tiring of store-made wren houses, tacked to their trees their discarded hats from the previous season. For possession of these modern bungalows the wrens fought noisily, the successful ones settling in the gay hats with great pride and gusto. The verse which follows comments on this amusing experiment.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The time has come," said Jenny Wren,
"To speak of many things,
Of insects, grubs, and fledglings,
And early morning sings:
And Mid-Victorian bird-houses
With no space for our wings!"

Said Charlie Wren to Jenny Wren,
"The time has come I know
To go a wee bit modern
In the choice of our Chateau;
How would you like, my precious,
A Yellow Straw Chapeau?"

"Amazing," then said Jenny Wren,
"You're sure the roof is tight?"
"It leaks a bit," said Charlie,
"But for romance, it's just right;
And when the babies are asleep
We'll watch the stars at night."

So Charlie Wren and Jenny Wren
Went High-Hat,—it's the mode.
And their cousins, Rob and Janie,
In the orchard by the road,
Chose a Brown-Felt-Derby cottage
For their whimsical abode.

"The time has come," said Jenny Wren,
"To speak of many things,
Of humans and their funny ways
And how we'd live like kings,
If they'd just tack up a Topper
Where we could spread our wings!"

Olive Carleton-Munro

Back to Simple Living

A Homemaking Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After living in town for some time, we became fired with the pioneer spirit, and so acquired one hundred acres of woodland plus a derelict log cabin. Gathering up the household goods, our family, and a box of cats, we set forth on a journey of 200 miles by train.

Arriving at our destination with four sleepy children, we left the train on a pitch dark night and watched the tail lights disappear around a bend. There was no station, the trainmen had put our trunks and valises and the box of kittens on the side of an embankment—where they promptly rolled to the bottom. First rescuing the box of kittens, we started out in the direction we thought was the right one; and finally we arrived at our cabin.

The freight had been delayed. So that night we made beds of fir boughs in the cabin—which contained a heater.

All around us for miles were hills and forests. Our lot was in a 5000-acre tract set aside for settlers by the Canadian Government. In the early morning the birds sang so wonderfully. And the deer came out to see the sights, their curiosity getting the better of their fear.

For water, there were springs, lovely and cold, near the house. The trail ran by the door, and up and over the hills to the school house 2 miles away.

The first year, we built a barn and had a cow and poultry. In the spring we cut down the trees and had a vegetable garden. Gradually we acquired more cleared land, and a frame house. We have lived to see our children grow up and go out in the world. One entered the teaching profession, another is a nurse. The trail past our little cabin door has now become a motor road along which cars from all over Canada and the United States flash by our door. Sometimes in the early days our children went to school in 30 degrees below zero. We had no luxuries. But we had happiness, security, and freedom. We have learned to appreciate these wonderful gifts.

Mrs. W. M. De Wolfe

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AT YOUR GROCER'S

Yankees at Fenway Park for Three-Game Series—Stadium Scene of Major Event

Touring Red Sox Return Home Eyeing Second Place

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still third in the American League marathon despite a somewhat disappointing three-won-and-four-lost record in the West, the clouting Red Sox return to Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon for the opener of a three-game series with the rejuvenated New York Yankees. The big city outfit stays in town through Monday, playing three singles in a row. It will be Boston's initial look at Joe McCarthy's celebrated keystone kids, Phil Rizzuto and Gerald Priddy, and at Joe Gordon as a first baseman.

In all, the Red Sox will play 13 engagements at home. After the Yankees leave, the four so-called western clubs will come in—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and St Louis in that order. The White Sox keep single dates Tuesday and Wednesday, with the Indians following Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Two for Yanks

As a ball player would say, the Red Sox have had no "luck" against the Yankees this spring. In two starts, Joe McCarthy has emerged with two victories. One of them went 11 innings. However, swinging at the friendly left field barrier at Fenway, the locals figure to be more potent facing New York pitching. The Sox have not been displaying their accustomed power at the plate in recent games, but promise to get going when they reach their own backyard.

By popular demand, the Sox will start tomorrow's game at two o'clock. This earlier "play ball" hour will be more convenient for fans who are through work at noon Saturdays. The schedule will continue indefinitely. Sunday contests will begin as usual at three.

Race Is Close

As only one game separated New York and Boston in the American League standing today, with the Yanks second and Joe Cronin third, the approaching series may force a change in the race. In an effort to pass McCarthy on the pennant ladder, Cronin will send the veteran southpaw, Lefty Grove, after the opener. The last time out, Lefty beat the St. Louis Browns, 11-4, on eight hits, going the full distance. Johnny Peacock will catch him. This is a tribute to Johnny, as Grove is not easily pleased. Young Earl Johnson, backed by two victories and no defeats, will probably pitch the Sunday contest.

Cronin said today he would continue with Stan Spence in right field, in place of Lou Finney. Although still under .300—his average was .286 this morning—Stan has hit timely and fielded well since given a chance to play regularly. He clouted four doubles and a single in the last two games. Lou Finney, the hitting sensation of last spring, is having all sorts of trouble getting started. For 58 times up he has only 10 hits and a .172 average.

Williams Hitting

Dom Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Cronin are hitting the ball hard for the Sox. Joe and Dom are high among league regulars with .386 and .382 averages respectively. Now that Teddy has shaken his training camp injury, he is making life uncomfortable for the pitchers again and is a serious threat to the league batting crown worn by Joe Di Maggio. Ted hit two homers and a single in Wednesday's game at Chicago. It probably is just as well for Jimmy Dykes that yesterday's date was rained out.

Charley Keller, Joe Gordon and Bill Dickey are pacing the Yankees at the plate and Red Sox pitchers had better aim carefully when these boys are in the batter's box. Between them Charley and Joe have driven in 51 runs, with the former holding a 26-25 edge. Gordon, however, has six homers, one more than the right fielder. Joe Di Maggio also has five four-baggers, but is barely over the .300 level. Dickey's average was flirting with the .380 mark at last reports.

Red Rolfe and Gerald Priddy are not hitting. Neither is Tommy Henrich nor George Selkirk. Rizzuto has climbed up to about .260 and probably will go higher. He has good power for a little fellow. For regular operators on the mound, Joe McCarthy is using Red Ruffing, Marius Russo, Ernie Bonham and Lefty Gomez, with an occasional youngster sandwiched in. As Gomez worked last Monday and Bonham Tuesday, they should be ready for the Red Sox over the week end. Connie Mack says Gomez looked as fast as ever a couple of weeks ago.

From Second to First

Wide World

Joe Gordon, Yankees

Formerly star second baseman for the New York club, Gordon now wears a first baseman's mitt. The change, apparently, has not affected Joe's confidence, as he has been fielding the new berth satisfactorily and hitting harder than ever. He leads the Yankees with six homers.

Penn State and Georgetown Meet in Battle for First

Georgetown, defending champion, and Penn State, both victors in their first two round-robin matches last week, will clash this afternoon on the links at State College in six twosomes and three foursomes for the leadership of the Southern division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association.

In the Northern division Harvard and Yale, both undefeated in the opening rounds, will meet tomorrow afternoon after the former has engaged Williams this afternoon and Holy Cross, tomorrow morning, and the latter has played Dartmouth this afternoon, and Brown, tomorrow morning.

Eighteen Matches

In all 18 matches are listed for the week end of play, the final in the series to determine the winner of each division for the championship play-off a week from tomorrow at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn. Each of the 12 colleges, six in the Northern division and the same number in the Southern division, will play three matches.

Georgetown, which nosed out Pennsylvania 5 to 4 in its first round match by virtue of Jack Donahue's victory over George Bunnell, on the 19th hole, also defeated Princeton, 6 to 3.

Penn State tied the Hoyas for the lead by overwhelming Cornell 8 to 1 and edging out Pittsburgh, 5 to 4.

Yale Leads

In the Northern Division Yale had a comparatively easy time winning from both Williams and Holy Cross by the same score, 7 to 2, while Harvard eked out a 5-to-4 victory over Brown and defeated Dartmouth, 5½ to to 2½.

The standings and records:

STANDINGS OF THE TEAMS
Southern (Middle Atlantic) Division

College	W	L	TW	FW	P	Op
Penn State	2	0	8	5	13	5
Georgetown	2	0	8	3	11	7
Pittsburgh	1	1	9	3	12	6
Princeton	1	1	6	2	8	10
Pennsylvania	0	2	4	4	8	10
Cornell	0	2	4	1	5	13

Northern (New England) Division

Yale	2	0	9	5	14	4
Harvard	2	0	6½	4	10½	7½
Williams	1	1	7	3	10	8
Dartmouth	1	1	6½	3	9½	8½
Brown	0	2	5	3	8	10
Holy Cross	0	2	2	1	3	15

THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE
Southern Division

Friday Afternoon—Cornell vs. Princeton; Georgetown vs. Penn State; Pennsylvania vs. Pittsburgh, all at State College.

Saturday Morning—Cornell vs. Pennsylvania; Penn State vs. Princeton; Georgetown vs. Pittsburgh, all at State College.

Saturday Afternoon—Cornell vs. Georgetown; Penn State vs. Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh vs. Princeton, all at State College.

Northern Division

Friday Afternoon—Brown vs. Holy Cross; Dartmouth vs. Yale, Harvard vs. Williams, all at Providence.

Saturday Morning—Brown vs. Yale; Dartmouth vs. Williams, Harvard vs. Holy Cross, all at Providence.

Saturday Afternoon—Brown vs. Williams; Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross, Harvard vs. Yale, all at Providence.

Marberry Released

FORT WORTH, May 9 (AP) — Pitcher Fred Marberry, for the past three years with the Fort Worth Cats of the Texas League, was given his unconditional release today.

Marberry, who is in his twentieth year of professional baseball, hoped to catch on with some other club and finish out the season.

Sports Around the Hub

New Varsity Club Optimism

High notes of optimism were sung around the luncheon board of the Harvard Varsity Club yesterday noon and the highest came in an innocent announcement from Sherman Gray, crew captain and undergraduate official of the club. He announced a meeting of undergraduates soon that, among other things, would take up the subject of a new varsity club. Contributions along those lines are rather remote at the moment, but the optimism out-soared those of the entire proceedings.

The luncheon gave the Varsity Club the distinction of being the first to officially introduce the new coaches, Al McCoy and Earl Brown at Harvard. Both expressed delight at being under the wing of Ornithologist Dick Harlow and having connection with such a great institution. The head coaches all spoke and generally promised better times.

* * *

Boston University ends its baseball schedule next week with three games away from home. The Terriers play Rhode Island State at Kingston on Tuesday, Clark at Worcester on Thursday and Tufts at Medford on Saturday. The games scheduled here with Rhode Island and Trinity on May 20 and 23 have been canceled because final examinations have been advanced ahead a week.

* * *

There is a possibility that the Northeastern-Tufts game scheduled for yesterday but postponed because of inclement weather will be played as part of a doubleheader the 24th of May at Tufts. The Husky track teams are busy tomorrow with the freshman at Boston College in the forenoon and the varsity at New Hampshire in the afternoon.

* * *

Western district, even without Mrs. John Grew available, won its second-straight W. G. A. spring team golf match yesterday, topping Southern 4-3. Mrs. Warren Beard, No. 1 for Southern, toured the wet Blue Hill course in 84 to edge Mrs. Willie Howard 2 and 1. The Country Club defeated Northern 4-3 at Brookline in the other match.

In the twilight Four-Ball League yesterday Weston beat Charles River 8-6, Commonwealth and Wellesley tied at 7½, and Winchester invaded Brae Burn to win, 9-6.

* * *

There were some interesting graduate members of Harvard at the Varsity Club luncheon, including Wendell Baker '86, Allston Burr '99, W. Cameron Forbes '92, Henry S. Thompson '99, and William F. Garcelon '95 (the last two former graduate managers), Dr. George R. Coggswell '88, and Everett S. Litchfield '87. They were representative of prominent Harvard athletic days.

* * *

Members of the British War Relief committee sponsoring the one-day national handicap golf tournament under Bobby Jones are: P. Boardman Spalding, associate chairman; Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, Dwight F. Davis, Wendell L. Willkie, Grantland Rice, Alden H. Blodget, Harold W. Pierce, Tom Walsh, Theodore C. Butz, Mrs. William Armour, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Gertrude Lawrence, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and Mrs. Charles F. Robbins.

* * *

Pierce is president of the U. S. G. A., Walsh is president of the Pro Golfers' Association, and Butz is president of the Western Golf Association.

B. U. Trackmen Closing Dual Meet Season

Boston University's varsity track team closes its dual competition tomorrow afternoon, Saturday, at the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field with W. P. I. furnishing the opposition.

Boston University's hopes received a severe setback when it was learned yesterday that Capt. Bill Floring may not be able to compete. The Terrier leader, who was expected to capture both hurdle events, was spiked during the intra-fraternity relay on Junior Week Field Day last Tuesday.

One certain point winner in the meet will be Charlie Stabile in the discus. In the special event during Field Day, Stabile threw the discus 124ft. ¼in. to break the Boston University record of 123ft. 10in. made by Russ Lawry three years ago.

Boston University's varsity and junior varsity crews leave Boston tonight for New Brunswick, N. J., to compete in the first annual Bill Cup Regatta against Rutgers and Dartmouth tomorrow afternoon.

Boston University, by virtue of its victory over Dartmouth last Saturday, is expected to give the Cardinal crew stiff opposition over the Hanley distance, but Rutgers is a decided favorite.

At New Brunswick, they consider this varsity boat the first Rutgers crew of major ranking and the authorities there hope to get an invitation to Poughkeepsie by having their crew decisively win the Bill Cup Regatta tomorrow and the Dad Vail Regatta the following week end.

Rookie Trophy

OTTAWA, May 9 (AP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League last night presented the Calder Trophy, awarded annually to the N. H. L.'s outstanding rookie, to Johnny Quilty of Ottawa, a star in his first season with Montreal Canadiens.

Calder made the presentation at a banquet given in Quilty's honor. More than 300 persons attended, including Coach Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers.

National Dinghy Races For Henry Morss Trophy

The finest competition ever is promised for the fifth annual Intercollegiate Y. R. A. national dinghy championships for the Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy when the two-day regatta opens on the Charles River Basin, tomorrow, under the auspices of the Nautical Association of M. I. T.

Princeton is the defending champion, having won the title on the Charles a year ago by a small margin over M. I. T., Brown, and Harvard in a fine series. The Tigers will have the same two crack skippers as last year in Commodore Gardner Cox, President of ICYRA, and S. Trevor Pardee and they will enter the 1941 series slight favorites over Tech.

Ding-Dong Competition

Some ding-dong competition is anticipated, however, between the Orange and Black and Engineers. Last fall, Princeton followed up its spring victory in the Morss Cup by taking the Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup away from the Engineers; but two weeks ago on the Charles M. I. T.'s Jerry Coe and Dick Knapp relieved the Tigers of their possession of the same prize. The margin of victory, however, was only half-a-point with the score reading M. I. T. 85 and Princeton 84½, so anything may happen when these teams clash in a much longer series this week end.

All 18 members of the Intercollegiate Y. R. A., namely Boston University, Brown, Coast Guard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Lafayette, M. I. T., Navy, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Trinity, Tufts, Williams, and Yale, are eligible for the championships and it is expected that they will all enter teams, although definite confirmation is lacking on Cornell and Trinity.

With this big field, 36 crews as each college enters a pair of two-man crews, the Intercollegiate Y. R. A. for the first time in conducting the championships will institute a qualifying round this year. Saturday's racing will be devoted to this round with the top nine or 10 qualifying for the finals on Sunday and the others participating in a consolation series. Complete round-robins on the change of boat plan will be sailed in both the qualifying and final rounds.

Crew Seedings

In seeding the crews for the qualifying round, the I. C. Y. R. A. has reduced the records of its 18 member colleges in 12 major dinghy regattas sailed since the last Morss Trophy series to a percentage record with the following results:

Seeded	College	P.C.
1—	Princeton	.855
2—	M. I. T.	.821
3—	Harvard	.639
4—	Boston University	.637
5—	Navy	.616
6—	Coast Guard	.595
7—	Dartmouth	.581
8—	Brown	.564
9—	Yale	.554
10—	Northeastern	.553
11—	Williams	.533
12—	Michigan	.417
13—	Lafayette	.377
14—	Pennsylvania	.278
15—	New Hampshire	.267
16—	Cornell	.265
17—	Tufts	.244
18—	Trinity	.189

The above indicates that a high grade of competition may be expected when the racing gets under way at 10 a. m. on Saturday.

Following Saturday's racing, the Intercollegiate Y. R. A. will holds its annual dinner and annual meeting for the election of officers for the 1941-42 college year at the Hasty Pudding Club in Cambridge as the guests of the Harvard Yacht Club.

While the varsities are racing on the Charles Saturday afternoon, the Intercollegiate Y. R. A. will be experimenting with its first freshman regatta on the Seekonk under the Brown Yacht Club sponsorship as part of the Brown "Junior Prom" week end. Some 15 colleges are expected to enter crews in this event: Boston University, Brown, Coast Guard, Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Nichols Junior, Northeastern, Princeton, Trinity, Tufts, Williams, Yale, and Rhode Island State.

Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Today

National League

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia postponed, rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Detroit at Chicago (postponed, cold).
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

American League

New York at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Sam Snead Will Hold Golf Fans

Eight of the world's leading professional golfers will have their last severe medal test before the National Open when they compete in the Massachusetts "Big Eight" tournament to be held next Wednesday at The Country Club, Brookline. Proceeds will be given to the British War Relief Society.

Playing in the 36-hole medal test will be Sam Snead, one of golf's longest hitters and greatest gate attraction, Lawson Little, who has played here several times, Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, Craig Wood, Jimmy Demaret, Jimmy Thomson, who rivals Snead as a long hitter, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, Massachusetts' most famous playing professional.

Six of the eight are automatically qualified for the National Open because they finished in the first 20 in the tournament last year. Thomson and Demaret will have to play in the sectional qualifying rounds because of their failing to finish better than twentieth place but in all probability, they will pass the sectional qualifying test.

Massachusetts golf followers will turn out to welcome the famous group and undoubtedly many who do not ordinarily follow golf will attend to see the almost fabulous Snead in action. Four years ago, Slammin' Sam made his first and only appearance here in the Belmont tournament and at every move, he was followed by thousands of fans. His tremendous tee shots created more talk among ordinary golf followers than any other single thing that ever happened here.

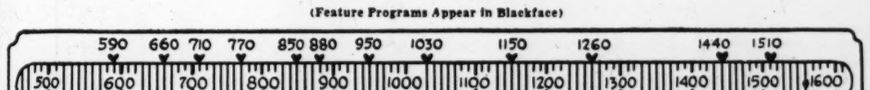
And Snead is hitting them even farther today, as he will prove when he competes in the long driving contest which will be held in conjunction with the "Big Eight" medal play. The contest starts at 2:30 and the question, "Who hits 'em further, Thomson or Snead?" will be settled beyond all doubt.

The medal play tournament will start at 10 a. m. and the second 18 holes will be played at 3:15 p. m. The players will be matched in twosomes and in the afternoon the pairings will be changed.

Tickets, priced at $1.50, may be obtained at the shops of all golf professionals, The Massachusetts Golf Association, 101 Milk Street and the British War Relief Society offices.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Brooklyn - Philadelphia	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home.	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Brooklyn - Philadelphia	Sports and Music
4:00 Science talk; Music	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Brooklyn - Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	baseball game	Bob Huston, songs
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown".	Brooklyn - Philadelphia	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Superman"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	The Three Sons; Trio.	Frank Ryan, sports.	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports, "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Army Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce, Arlie	Shirley Sadler, singer.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	John Gunther, comment.	Lucille Manners; Ross	Fort Devens Radio Party	Newsboys Roundtable
8:15 Charlie Cantor and	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	Newsboys Roundtable
8:30 Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chorus; or.; News.	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sterling Young's Orch.
9:00 "Great Moments	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 from Great Plays"	gram; Bailey Sisters.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis"	
9:30 Playhouse; "Spring-	"Your Happy Birthday";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 time for Henry".	variety program	House"; variety	show	
10:00 "Hollywood Pre-	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15 miere"; drama	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Dance Digest
10:30 "Redistricting"	Madison Square Garden	Tribute to Jack Benny:	"Quiz Bowl" with Dan	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Sports	speakers; music	Tehan; Chas. O'Connor	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:30 Music; recordings.	Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"The Vagabond's Trail";	"Day's End"
11:45 Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	vocalists; orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 sports; Music	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Garden; talk; News.	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45 Revue	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00 Press News	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15 Hilibilly champions.	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30 "About Us"	"A to Z in Novelty";	"The Breakfast Club";	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45 "About Us"	Shopping talk	Concert Internationale.	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
10:00 Young Americans in	Irene Hanify, organist.	"Bright Idea Club";	"Rainbow House"; ju-	Studio Speaker
10:15 the Making	News Service	children's program	venile program	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Home Gardener"	Two Men and a Girl	Betty Moore, talk	"Rainbow House"; ju-	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair.	Rosa Lee, soprano.	Jack Turner, songs	venile program	You"
11:00 News; 'Honest Abe'	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Lincoln Highway";	News Service	Letter Quest with John
11:15 dramatization	Concert Hall of the Air.	dramatic sketch	Milton Kayer's Clarion	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Voice of Broadway.	Concert Hall of the Air.	"week-end Whimsey";	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Burl Ives, songs	Weather; Musicale	vocalist	U. S. Army Band	The Beat News
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; "Reflections in	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Network speaker	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 Jobs for Defense	Hour	N. E. Conservatory.	Italian music program.	Monitor Views the News
1:00 News	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	Hour	George and Dixie	Edith Adams Fuchs"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45 "No Politics"		"Leaders in Dance Time"	Baseball interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Brush Creek Follies"	News	Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"What's on the Air"	Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Yankees baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 "Dr Men and Boys"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Argentina Wins Week	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Ruth Adey, organist.
2:45 speakers	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Program, Buenos Aires	Yankees baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 "Saturday Revue";	Piano duet	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and Music
3:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Songs and Piano	"Golden Melodies"	Yankees baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Boy Scout Program	"Music of the Americas";	Guy Hedlund Players;	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and Music
3:45 "Tango Time"; News	direction Ricardo	dramatization	Yankees baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	News; Club Matinee	"Campus Capers"; vo-	"Prelude to Stardom";	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Club Matinee; variety.	calists; orchestra	children's program	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Sport comment	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	World in Fantasy"
5:00 News of America.	"Cleveland Calling";	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 New England to the	Willard's Or.; vocalists	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Color	Last Quarter, Notre	Music Club Program.	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Program Previews.	Dame football game.	"Serenade"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance; Sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 William L. Shirer.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Frank Fanon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender";	Ambassadors Quartet
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 'Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Better Business Drama.	"Concert Miniatures"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 tion'	variety	"Confidentially Yours"		"I'm an American"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Jean Cavelle, baritone	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 quiz program	U. S. Army Program.	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards.	cussion
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Vocalists; orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Waltz Music	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	direction Reginald	Orchestra	m. c., Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"	Stewart, Canadian con-	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Hour";	News and Sports
10:15 Charles A. Lindbergh	ductor	edy sketch	Kathryn Witwer; Mark	Dance Digest
10:30 Charles A. Lindbergh	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Defense for America	Love; Henry Weber's	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Series: dramatization	Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00 Sports; Weather	News; Music	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Bob Millar's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Bob Millar's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Crimson Athletic Forces Have Busy Week End List

Competitive performances indicate that Dartmouth will defeat Harvard by about 25 points in their twenty-fourth annual dual track and field meet at the Stadium Saturday afternoon. Field events start at 1:30 and the running events at 2 o'clock. This will be the major event for the Crimson tomorrow.

Victory for the Big Green would be their first at Cambridge since 1911 and the third since the start of the series in 1906. The Indians won at Hanover in 1938. Dartmouth, which trimmed the Crimson indoors, 66-42 at Hanover in February, should win handily with a veteran array of 10-point winners from last year's dual meet, including five first place winners. Harvard is in a year of rebuilding, with a team composed largely of sophomores or newcomers to the track.

Three of Harvard's best veterans are on the injured list and even if Coach Jaakko Mikkola permits them to compete they will be far from top form. These men are Charlie Smith, sprinter; Bob Partlow, high jumper and broad jumper; and Lang Burwell, distance runner and last fall's cross-country captain.

Goldthwait Cup

The varsity 150-pound crews of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton compete in the annual Goldthwait Cup race on the Charles tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. The junior varsity and freshman lightweights of the three colleges will also compete at 4:45 and 4:30, respectively. All races will be over the Henley Distance of 15-16 miles, starting opposite the M. I. T. Boat house and ending in the basin.

Harvard has taken this trophy for the past three years, with Yale in second and Princeton in third each time. The Goldthwait Cup, which has been in competition since 1926, was donated by Henry K. Prince, Harvard '24, as a memorial to Vincent B. Goldthwait, a classmate who passed on in his sophomore year.

Princeton's varsity 150's defeated Columbia and Rutgers decisively in that order on April 19, and defeated Pennsylvania by three-quarters of a length on April 26. Coach James Rathschmidt has a very strong veteran crew with only one sophomore, Frank Rue at 3.

The Yale lightweights also have a powerful boat this year, with only two newcomers at the oars, Sophomores Art Turner at 4 and Eliot Du Bois at bow. Coach Bob Butler's men trounced Columbia and Pennsylvania on May 3 in their only test this spring.

Three Golf Matches

The varsity golf team will play three matches this week end at Providence, meeting Williams this afternoon, Holy Cross tomorrow morning, and Yale tomorrow afternoon. Harvard and Yale are tied for first place in the Northern Division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League. The Crimson has been victorious this season over Brown and Dartmouth in the league and Rhode Island State and Boston University in non-league matches. Don Peddie has been the outstanding performer for Harvard.

Coach Jack Barnaby has named the following tennis men for the matches with Princeton: Jim Jenkins, Capt. Sonny Lyell, Homer Peabody, Orme Wilson, Russ Ellis, Howie Ezell, Don Daniels, and Aubrey Gould. Princeton's entries will be Capt. Dan Kreer, Phil Moore, Bob Proctor, Steve Ham, Harry Van Rensselaer, Bob Bender, Ward Chamberlain, and Henry Canda.

Waldstein Ready

The varsity baseball team meets Princeton at Princeton tomorrow afternoon in an Eastern Intercollegiate League encounter. Coach Floyd Stahl's team has rested since last Saturday when they displayed a good brand of ball in splitting a double-header with the competent Pennsylvania nine on Soldiers Field. Mort Waldstein who got credit for his second league win in the 6-5 victory over Penn, will be ready to hurl against the Tigers. The rest of the Harvard line-up will remain the same.

Princeton is now tied for second place in the league with Pennsylvania, Yale, and Dartmouth, all of whom have a .500 average. Harvard, with two wins and three losses, is next to last-place Columbia, with a .400 average. The Tigers face first-place Cornell this afternoon at Princeton. In their last league game they played sparkling ball to defeat Dartmouth at Hanover 5-4, a team which previously defeated them 6-2 at Princeton. The Tigers won from Columbia 9-5 and lost to Cornell 8-3. Tuesday of this week they whalloped Rutgers 11-4.

'Palace on Wheels'

Ted Seabrooke, captain-elect of the University of Illinois wrestling team, is the first Illini sports leader to live in a trailer while attending the university.

Seabrooke bunked in his "palace on wheels" last semester and liked the experience. He wrestled his way to the semifinals of the 155-pound division in the national collegiate tournament.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 10
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, May 11

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.

**(15.13mc-

Flying Brooklyn Dodgers Take Complete Command in National League Race

Ebbets Field Outfit Took 13 of 15 Starts at Home

By the Associated Press

The swashbuckling Brooklyn Dodgers have taken complete command of the National League and right now are hot enough to singe a sheet of asbestos. They have faced every other club in the circuit at Ebbets Field during their past 15 games and won 13 of them. They captured three out of four from the world champion Cincinnati Reds last week and now they have swept a two-game series from the St. Louis Cardinals. The climax to this sensational stand came yesterday in the shape of a 5-4, 12-inning triumph over the Redbirds before a Ladies' Day crowd of 32,039.

There was a lot of fireworks right at the start as the Dodgers punched out a four-run lead in the first two frames and lost it in the next two. Then husky Mort Cooper and slender Kemp Wicker, Brooklyn relief worker, settled down to a dull, airtight pitching struggle for seven innings until, with two out in the 12th, Joe Medwick beat out a single to third-baseman Jim Brown and went to second as Brown overthrew first. Then Cookie Lavagetto, who had doubled two runs across in the first, singled Medwick home.

Cards Collide

The victory gave the Dodgers a game and a half margin in first place and exposed the Cardinals as a dangerous but disorganized array. St. Louis outfielders collided on two different fly balls and the infield proved porous.

The Dodgers moved to Philadelphia today and from there will head West Monday with the other eastern clubs. The Dodgers were the best road team in the league last year, winning 47 and losing 28 away from home.

In the only other game yesterday in the senior circuit, Vern Olsen scattered 10 hits and smacked a three-run homer to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 5-1 decision over the Phillies. The only run against him was a round-tripper by Danny Litwhiler in the eighth.

West Meets East

In the American League the New York Yankees took another cut out of the Cleveland Indians' lead with a 5-4 victory in a slugging session that included 13 hits for New York and 11 for the Tribe. Big Red Ruffing hit a home run, a double and a single to bolster his pitching, and received credit for the victory, although Fireman Johnny Murphy had to help out with 3⅓ innings of shutout relief pitching.

This left the Indians 2½ games out in front of the Yanks, whom they will meet again in two games in New York next week when the western clubs invade the East.

The Washington Senators muzzled the Detroit Tigers, 7-1, with a 14-hit offensive to back up the six-hit hurling of Steve Sundra. Cecil Travis supplied a home run and a triple for the Senators. It was the fourth loss for Buck Newsom, who lasted only till the fourth inning.

Pete Suder hit a home run with two on in the eighth to provide the Philadelphia Athletics a 9-6 margin over the St. Louis Browns. Bump Hadley, one-time Yankee who won a game in the National League for the New York Giants last month, made his first start since returning to the junior circuit and was credited with the victory, although relieved in the ninth. He served two home-run balls to George McQuinn.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	16	7	.696
New York	14	10	.583
Boston	10	8	.556
Chicago	10	9	.526
Detroit	11	10	.524
Washington	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	5	12	.294

Results May 8.
New York 5, Cleveland 4.
Washington 7, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 6.
Boston at Chicago, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	18	6	.750
St. Louis	15	8	.714
New York	10	9	.526
Boston	9	11	.450
Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Chicago	7	11	.389
Pittsburgh	6	12	.333
Philadelphia	7	15	.318

Results May 8
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4 (12 innings).
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

'Clicking for Cleveland' —By Pap'

Lou BOUDREAU
THE INDIANS' YOUNG SHORTSTOP ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AS A STAR IN HIS FIRST FULL YEAR IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE !!
HE WON'T BRAG ABOUT THAT
LOU LED THE LEAGUE IN THE LITTLE ITEM OF HITTING INTO DOUBLE PLAYS WITH 23
HIT 'EM WHEN HITS MEAN RUNS !!
Ray MACK
EVE CAM
—THE BIG SECOND BASEMAN CAME UP WITH LOU LATE IN THE 1939 SEASON
THEY ARE RATED THE TOP DOUBLE-PLAY TEAM IN THE BIG SHOW AT THE PRESENT TIME !!
BETWEEN THEM, LOU and RAY BATTED IN 170 RUNS LAST SEASON
PAP'

AP Features

Florida 'Gators Enthuse About 1941 Team Prospects

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Exactly a year ago Florida's Fighting 'Gators got a new lease on life when genial Tom Lieb arrived in Gainesville to replace the ponderous Pitt system with the flashy Notre Dame style of play.

And in spite of a season that had certainly not been inspiring enough to leave the 'Gators gridders with much enthusiasm, Lieb called a second spring practice to get an idea of the material he had to work with and to introduce the groundwork of his Rockne formations.

All Behind Him

So quickly did this Irish mentor with a master's degree in psychology take everybody into camp that when fall rolled around he was ready to go like one of Hitler's blitzes. Not only the squad but the entire student body was a 100 per cent behind him as he sallied forth to do battle.

Naturally, difficulties presented themselves in ironing out kinks in his reorganized grid machine since the boys had to adjust their responses to a new experience, but by midseason things were going along at a good clip, as Miamians can well testify who saw the 'Gators roll up their 46-6 victory over the Hurricanes in the Orange Bowl.

Boosted Lieb's Stock

And far more thrilling to 'Gatorland fans were the twin victories over Georgia and Georgia Tech—traditional rivals to the north—all of which boosted Lieb's stock higher and higher and brought him nearer the point where he can write his own ticket when his present contract runs out this time next year.

Not only has Lieb regenerated Florida's football establishment and completely won over the campus through a continuous demonstration of clever public relations, but he has also done a lot toward building up better grid outfits in the future through a series of personal appearances all over the State with an eye to attracting talent to the university next fall.

Provide Competition

In fact, at this very moment he and several others of the coaching faculty are down along the west coast beating the bushes along with the civic clubs and spreading the gospel of a mightier team to come—all by way of combatting some of Tennessee's "fishing" down into Florida.

And so, as Florida's sports calendar draws to a close for the year with only a sprinkling of baseball, track, and tennis encounters still on deck, we pause for a moment on the first anniversary of Florida's football renaissance to salute the mentor who has brought it about.

* * *

Ray (Bear) Wolf, head football coach at the University of North Carolina, and Rex Enright, head coach at the University of South Carolina, will handle the All-Star Georgia high school football teams at this year's Georgia High School Association clinics.

The clinic will be held Aug. 18-22 in Athens, Ga., with the annual game between the "North" and "South" to be played on Grant Field in Atlanta Friday night, Aug. 22.

Basketball will be handled by Eddie Cameron, coach at Duke, and "Chuck" Taylor, former professional star.

The directors of the Georgia High School Association will meet at a date to be set to select players for the football squads.

* * *

May will be a busy month for Florida skeet shooters.

The Florida State Skeet Shoot, to be held this week end at the Palm Beach Gun Club, tops the month's program

The Peckaway Club of Miami will send a team to Havana in an attempt to retire a permanent trophy. The Miamians will remain in Cuba from May 19 to May 23, according to the Peckaway secretary.

"The Kentucky Derby Shoot," a club affair, is slated May 18 at Peckaway, and will attract most Peckaway members. C. J.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pirates sent Johnny Gee, $75,000 rookie, to Syracuse on option.

Five Years Ago

Ben Eastman won 880-yard run in 1:52.9 for San Francisco Olympic Club as clubmen bowed to Stanford U. track team, 71-61.

Southworth Has More Rookies In Sight for 1942

HOUSTON, Texas, May 9 (AP)—Manager Bill Southworth of the rampaging St. Louis Cardinals is having trouble turning loose players — especially pitchers — in order to meet the National League limit.

He has so many sensational rookie twirlers—including several from Houston—he's talking to himself.

Well, Billy doesn't know the half of it.

If the Cardinals wanted to reach down to their farm club here they could bring up another flock of youngsters who are sending the Buffs along at a merry clip on top of the Texas League.

Won Four Straight

For instance, Freddie Martin, Howard Pollet and Ted Wilks, have each won four straight. John Pintar has won three, while losing one.

Houston has more than three times as many victories as defeats. Critics wouldn't be surprised if the Buffs topped the loop all the way for the second straight year. The club is young but more mature than last year's.

Martin, 25-year-old newcomer, has been called in the draft but is expected to get a 60-day deferment. Otherwise the big four has been untouched.

Valued at $51,000

Pollet, valued by President Fred Ankenman at $51,000, tied the league record for shutouts with three straight this season. The 19-year-old southpaw already held the consecutive game winning record, set last year at 13. This year he already has one no-hit, no-run game to his credit.

Wilks, 25, worked in 47 games last season, winning 13 and losing 10 for the Buffs. Pollet toiled in 32, hanging up 20 victories and losing 7. Pintar, 26, with second-division Dallas, worked in 32, winning 11 and losing 9. Martin wasn't in the Texas League in 1940.

All four may be with the Cardinals next season, giving Southworth another problem when pruning time comes.

Clarksdale Nine May Become 'DeSotans' at Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—When Hernando DeSoto stumbled upon the Mississippi River at Sunflower Landing, eight miles west of this city in 1541, he probably never dreamed that there would be a game called baseball, and certainly he never had an inkling that one day there might be a Cotton State League Club named for him with all the players vieing for the honor of representing the famous Spanish explorer in replica at the Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Mississippi here May 19-22.

Such may be the case, L. L. (Cowboy) Jones, skipper of the local baseball team sets forth today. The team has opened spring training here in a city that at present has approximately 200 members of the Brothers of the Brush-growing beards which they hope will resemble the "bush" that adorned the countenance of the Spanish explorer.

Brothers of the Brush

Jones has been notified that there may be a new name, the DeSotans, bestowed on his club this season, and in reply, he has declared that he will poll his players, and if they agree, everyone of them will join the Brothers of the Brush, grow a beard and compete for the honor of representing DeSoto, in full conquistador uniform of the 1500's at the unveiling of a monument to be placed at Sunflower Landing by the Colonial Dames of America.

The baseball players will also take part in the great four-day pageant, parades and other phases of the biggest celebration ever staged in this State, and Manager Jones is hoping to win the title DeSoto, in order that he may accompany the Queen of the Thirteenth Annual Delta Staple Cotton Festival, which will be held jointly with the celebration, on her triumphal march through this city in May.

Eight Clubs in Circuit

If the local baseball players grow the DeSoto beards that are suggested, they will in all probability appear as the showmen of the Cotton States League during the early weeks of the play in this Circuit. The current Cotton States season opened April 27, with eight clubs in the circuit, including Clarksdale, Vicksburg, Helena, Greenville, Monroe, Texarkana, Hot Springs and El Dorado.

The celebration to be held here this season will follow in pageant the trend of DeSoto's march across the State of Mississippi and the Southland, as he followed the old Indian trail, Charley's Trace, which extends across this county. He first came upon the river at Sunflower Landing, near the Indian village of Quiz-Quiz, one of the largest ever known in this section, which was located at the site of the town of Friars Point.

A four-day pageant is to be held here, with accompanying parades, beauty revues, entertainments and all types of celebrations to be climaxed by the unveiling of a monument at the scene of the river's discovery. Interest is high throughout this section and it is indicated that tourists from all parts of the nation will appear to witness the gala events.

College Tennis

Results May 8
Colgate 6, St. Lawrence 1
Cornell 9, American U. 0
Michigan 6, Northwestern 3
Seton Hall 5, Upsala 4

Lodigiani Shuns Homers and Tries Meeting the Ball

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Meet the major leaguer who shuns home runs—Dario Lodigiani, Chicago White Sox third baseman.

"I'm hitting this year," says the youngster acquired in a trade with Philadelphia's A's, "because I have persuaded myself to give up the idea of slugging. I hope I never hit another homer."

And since the American League race opened, he hasn't.

But he did beat out Bob Kennedy for the regular third base job and now holds down the No. 5 spot in the batting order, sports a .299 batting average and is tied with Joe Kuhel for the most Sox runs batted in, 12. Of his 23 hits in 19 games, six were doubles, one a triple.

As for homers?

"Not another as long as I play baseball," he declared.

Dario, now going on 24 and carrying 160 pounds on his five-foot, eight-inch frame, came to the A's reputed to be a power hitter, had three trials and then was obtained by the Sox where he finally hit on a way "to make good."

It was that simple, ever so old, but still so very sound method.

"I'm just meeting the ball," he says.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Harry Lavagetto and Kemp Wicker, Dodgers—Former drove in three runs, including winning score in 12th inning, and latter pitched shutout ball for 8 2-3 innings in relief against Cardinals.

Vern Olsen, Cubs—Limited Phillies to one run on 10 hits and himself hit three-run homer.

Red Ruffing, Yankees—Received credit for victory over Indians and had perfect day at bat with home run, double and single.

Steve Sundra and Cecil Travis, Senators—Former pitched six-hit ball and latter hit homer and triple to beat Tigers.

Pete Suder, Athletics—His home run with two aboard in eighth inning supplied margin of victory over Browns.

Cornell Elects Burgess

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Frank K. Burgess, of Aurora, Ill., yesterday was elected captain of Cornell's 1941-'42 basketball team. He was a reserve guard the last two seasons.

College Lacrosse

Result May 8
Williams 6, Union 5

Penn Faces 16 Contests Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Pennsylvania's athletic teams will engage in 16 contests next week, one of the busiest of the current Spring campaign. Two outstanding events in which the Red and Blue will participate are the annual Adams Cup races on the Severn River, Annapolis, and the Heptagonal Games, on Princeton's track and field.

The tennis team, which is enjoying a successful season, will play three league contests during the week, meeting Dartmouth here on Wednesday; Yale, at New Haven, on Friday, and Harvard, at Cambridge, on Saturday. Defending champions of the league, Pennsylvania won from Columbia in its opening match.

Lawson Robertson is undecided on whether to run Dick Belyea in both the half mile and the mile run in the Heptagonal games, or have him run a half mile and also run on a relay team. In the recent Yale dual meet Belyea won the half and the mile easily, the latter after jogging in the last 200 yards.

Rusty Callow, coach of the crews, may make one or two changes in the varsity eight before the Adams Cup race, the fourteenth in the series. Not since 1935 has the Red and Blue won the event, which was won by Harvard the past three seasons, and by Navy in 1936 and 1937.

'Husky' Gridman And Harrier In Student Council

Dean William of Somerville, captain of football, and Ed Parker of Arlington, cross-country star, are included in the 16 new members of the Student Council at Northeastern University. Election results were announced this morning by Harold W. Melvin, Dean of Students.

Simon Nathenson of Roxbury, editor-in-chief of the undergraduate weekly paper which recently was accorded All-America honors, also is included.

The following men were elected include juniors: Roy A. Juusola, West Townsend; Charles R. Patterson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Richard F. Raymond, Lynn; James F. Sanford, Southampton, N. Y.; Dean Williams, Somerville; Harry MacQuarrie; and Simon Nathenson, Roxbury.

Middlers: Thomas F. O'Brien, Dorchester; Robert D. Ashline, Fitchburg; Lewis K. Scott, Melrose.

Sophomores: Edward F. Parker, Arlington; Chatson Wong, Boston.

Freshmen: J. Alden Cheever, Boston; James L. Shanahan, Brookline; Charles R. Grant, Cambridge, and Robert M. Mustard of Boston.

War Relief Golf

NEW YORK (AP)—A one-day national handicap golf tournament on June 14 to aid the British War Relief Society fund has been announced by Bobby Jones, Chairman of the Tournament Committee.

An entrance fee of $2 will be charged each golfer playing at every club which signifies its willingness to co-operate. Each player will receive a golf ball on which the British War Relief Emblem will be imprinted, a green marker and a chance for a prize which will be awarded by every club participating to the player turning in the low net score.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Nick Etten Slugging Rookie

Checking through the unofficial big league batting averages we find Nick Etten, Mickey Vernon, Walker Cooper, Pete Reiser and Frank Crespi in the charmed .300 circle, with Tom Livingston, young Eddie Collins, George Archie and Phil Rizzuto not far away. Among the winning pitchers we discover Earl Johnson, Lester McCrabb, Ernie White, Henry Gornicki, Howard Krist and Tom Hughes. Somewhere in this group, probably, is hidden come under the freshman rating.

During the past four weeks, time and a few curve balls have placed a new outlook on the situation. When the season opened, the National League considered reinforcing its fences for the heavy pounding of Lou Novikoff. But the "Mad Russian" is hitting under .200 for the Cubs. He looks handcuffed against good pitching.

Priddy Slumps

The pre-season sensations of the American League were Phil Rizzuto and Gerry Priddy. The Yankee shortstop is satisfactory in every way, according to Joe McCarthy. But New York critics say Priddy may never hit the hurling up here, although he looks all right around second base. A while ago the Red Sox asked McCarthy what he wanted for Charley Keller and Joe said Bobby Doerr, who, as every fan knows, is a second sacker by trade.

In Etten and Livingston, the Phillies have picked up a couple of boys who should stay around for a while. Ever since opening day, Nick has been right up with the hitting leaders. Formerly a star at Villanova College, he had a great 1940 year with Baltimore. After leading the International League in run producing during the regular campaign, he stole the show in the play-offs. The Phils got Livingston from the Dodgers in the Higbe deal and Tom is now one of the best-looking young catchers in the majors.

Hughes Effective

The Phils also have Tom Hughes and Bill Crouch. Hughes, whom the Red Sox tried to buy last winter, pitched a three-hit shutout over Cincinnati and makes a specialty of picking runners off second base. Bill Crouch, a Montreal graduate, recently beat the Pirates on four hits. Johnny Podgajny, a bespectacled youngster, has been effective in two games.

The Dodgers have Pete Reiser playing center field and hitting in the important No. 3 slot. Although Pete played for a while last season, he probably belongs among the '41 rookies. He was eighth among National League regulars this morning. The Cardinals are alternating Walker Cooper with Gus Mancuso behind the bat and the husky Columbus freshman means business with a bat in his hands. He is right up with Reiser on the batting table. The Cardinals also have Frank Crespi at second base, one of the rising young players in the league.

Stringer for Herman

Jimmy Wilson at Chicago likes Ed Waitkus, first baseman, and Lou Stringer, who has filled Billy Herman's shoes at Wrigley Field. Stringer is a great defensive player, but not up to that standard in the batter's box.

St. Louis has shown several smart looking pitchers, including Ernie White, Henry Gornicki and Howard Krist. Gornicki missed a no-hitter over the Phils when Stan Benjamin singled. The Cubs like Paul Erickson, up from Tulsa. Bill Terry is using Ace Adams, the '40 Nashville sensation, out of the bull pen. Casey Stengel has future plans for two less prominent boys named Frank Lamanna and Art Johnson.

In the American League, Washington's Mickey Vernon has taken the first base job away from George Archie, although it is still anybody's battle. Vernon's average, however, is up around .360. Eddie Collins is highly regarded by Connie Mack. Connie is staying with Pete Suder at third base. At last reports Phil Rizzuto was hitting .257.

The Athletics also have shown McCrabb, Ferrick and Marchildon on the hill, with the first named getting the most attention. Boston's Earl Johnson is a young southpaw with a live fast ball. Joe Cronin is also starting Dick Newsome, an experienced rookie with a knuckler.

Three American Swimming Marks Set in Honolulu

HONOLULU, T. H., May 9 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer of Chicago and 16-year-old Bill Smith, Jr., of Honolulu last night bettered three American swimming records.

Kiefer, the backstroke specialist, churned through the Waikiki War Memorial Natatorium for times of 1m. 4s. in the 100 yard and 1m. 35.6s in the 150 yards. The listed American records are 1m. .02s. for the 100-yard event, set at Trenton, N. J., in 1938 by Albert Vandeweghe and 1m. 37.2s. made by Kiefer in 1937 at San Francisco.

Young Smith raced over 400 meters freestyle in 4m. 44.1s. compared to the listed American mark of 4m. 46s. set at Chicago in 1937 by Ralph Flanagan.

The meet was sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 8

International League
Jersey City 5, Toronto 4
Syracuse 5, Montreal 2
Rochester 7, Baltimore 2
Newark 9, Buffalo 3

American Association
Kansas City 5, Columbus 4
Toledo at Milwaukee, postponed
Indianapolis at Minneapolis, postponed
Louisville at St. Paul, postponed

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 9, San Diego 1
San Francisco 6, Portland 2
Los Angeles 10, Hollywood 8
Sacramento 8, Oakland 3

Texas League
Beaumont 7, Fort Worth 3
Shreveport 3, Dallas 2
San Antonio 4, Oklahoma City 3
Houston 5, Tulsa 0.

Southern Association
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 3
Birmingham 8, Nashville 6
Chattanooga at Little Rock, rain
Atlanta at Memphis, rain

Eastern League
Williamsport 3, Binghamton 0
Springfield 2, Wilkesbarre 1
Albany 8, Elmira 2
Hartford at Scranton, rain

College Baseball

Results May 8

St. John's 9, Boston College 2
Army Air Corps 10, L. I. U. 7
Drexel 3, Haverford 2
Duke 10, N. C. State 4
Delaware 2, West Chester 1
Fordham 5, Colgate 3
Lafayette 6, N. Y. U. 2
Panzer 3, Brooklyn College 0
South Carolina 5, Clemson 3

Hitting Is New Problem Browns Are Now Facing

ST. LOUIS (AP)—If it isn't one thing, it's another with Manager Fred Haney and his unpredictable Browns, who were expected to be the dark horse of the American League.

Last year the team's pitching was sour.

This year Haney's hitters have gone back on him.

And the result is the same—the Browns are far behind in the race for the pennant.

Haney said he wasn't concerned because he still thought the Browns were a good club.

But, he added, "Of course, I'm unhappy. Who wouldn't be?

"I can't kick about our pitching. It's all right. Good enough to win most of our games.

"But what can a pitcher do with a row of knot holes stacked against him?

"How can we win with all our men stranded on base?"

Haney has tried everything, even benching slumping Rip Radcliff, who led the league in hitting most of last season. Slugger Walter Judnich is batting about .230, Harlond Clift .270 and George McQuinn .290.

In one stretch the Browns dropped four straight by the margin of one run. In each game the club had men on base at strategic times, but hits in the clutch—the ones that win—were not forthcoming.

Haney feels that bad weather had much to do in frustrating his men at the plate.

The spring training tour wound up with one postponed game after another. The first week of the season the Browns played only twice because of inclement weather.

At this stage they have played fewer games than any other team in either league.

"We're a good club," Haney argued. "When we get the hitting ironed out we'll be back in the race.

"I don't know what to do except wait it out. The fellows whom I depended upon to come through day after day at the plate have fallen off the most.

Young Smith raced over 400 meters freestyle in 4m. 44.1s. compared to the listed American mark of 4m. 46s. set at Chicago in 1937 by Ralph Flanagan.

"All I can say now is don't sell a good club short. Those boys are going to start hitting—I hope. . . ."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Hassett	6	2	2	0	1	.333
Moore	82	10	27	1	8	.329
Cooney	63	8	20	0	5	.317
Dahlgren	75	11	19	3	12	.253
Waner	4	2	1	0	1	.250
Rowell	83	8	19	0	2	.228
Miller	79	11	18	1	9	.228
West	64	10	14	4	17	.217
Berres	37	2	8	0	4	.216
Manno	5	0	1	0	1	.200
Masi	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Slati	53	5	8	1	4	.151
Majeski	31	4	4	0	2	.129
Bray	11	2	1	0	1	.091
Gremp	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	57	14	22	3	17	.386
Di Maggio	76	19	29	0	4	.382
Williams	38	8	14	3	11	.368
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Peacock	25	2	8	0	5	.320
Pytlak	49	6	15	0	6	.306
Doerr	78	13	23	4	24	.295
Spence	42	3	12	0	3	.286
Tabor	71	8	20	2	9	.282
Foxx	66	18	17	1	12	.258
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	58	7	10	0	5	.172
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Night Game for Bradley

Bradley Tech's first venture into night baseball will be on May 27 and 28, when the Braves meet the University of California's Golden Bears under the lights at Caterpillar field. Bradley and California have an annual home-and-home agreement in basketball, but this is the first meeting of the two schools on the diamond.

WHERE TO DINE

ANDOVER, MASS.
FIELDSTONES
by sally bodwell
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
on Mother's Day, May 11, bring Mother to Fieldstones for one of our special Sunday dinners
on Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

ROSOFF'S 97 SUMMER STREET 2 minutes from Jordan's
The Restaurant famous for its Food and moderate prices.
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The Home Forum

The Fun of Returning Anywhere

WE WONDER, SOMETIMES, just how—in another thirty or forty years, say—we shall be able to cope with the situation. For if, as seems likely, one goes on exploring more and more regions and acquiring, in the process, more and more friends, there will, it is plain, be increasing difficulty in finding sufficient *room* for them all.

Often we think of how very much simpler life must be when lived in one spot. In one spot: in a single group—with only occasional social excursions into alien territory. It has never, of course, been like that for us. From earliest childhood we have been saying hello and saying good-by: round and round, in widening circles. Once, to be sure, we went to the same school for two whole years (something assuming the proportions of a rut) but that was exceptional, that, even at the time—we remember—we realized was a distinct deviation from the norm. The customary procedure was to turn up rather late and to leave rather early: to meet and to part—frequently with tears, sometimes with a heart clean broken in half, and always, naturally, with the full understanding that we would, the instant it could possibly be managed, Return.

This, as we say, is the way it has been from smallest childhood—ever since we arrived, at the age of three, on the shores of Canada in a July heat-wave, bundled to the nostrils in good English wool because Canada (as everyone in London well knew) was locked impressively in perpetual snows. And so, we are quite prepared to believe, it will continue to be. For some time longer, at any rate.

* * *

There are, of course, two kinds of fun to being a vagabond, two principal kinds: the striking off on the spur of the moment into fresh zones and strata of experience, into whole new schemes of values, of loyalties—a Vermont farm, a Northumberland castle; and the coming back temporarily to any of the areas that have, in some measure, already been explored. For instance, at the moment, we have come back to Greenwich Village.

The friends that we have here, solidly established in the affections as they are, exist for us naturally irrespective of place; but we find, as usual, that there are other things, other minor but valid relationships, that are indissolubly associated with the neighborhood itself. Here is a certain ease of arrangement, a tempo, an atmosphere—and a whole company of variegated characters that springs forth, at the instant of reunion, into an immediate and vivid actuality of being. Perhaps we haven't for long months thought of them: it doesn't matter. They have never really been quite forgotten: that is the point. And here they still are, and here we are again, and time comes flatly together like an accordion between our hands.

The man in the grocery store (looking, we admit, the veriest thug) says: "*Hello!* You back again?"

We think hard, and it re-emerges. Mike—that's it. "Hello, Mike!"

A year and a half must, on the spot, be summarized for him. He leans on the counter, and we both chew caramels out of a sack. "Remember that supper?" he wants to know; and we do, of course. A low-ebb moment the winter before last when we traipsed in and confided to him: "Look here, Mike, I've seventy-three cents and four people coming up for supper tonight. Can we manage it?" He managed all right. He plotted the meal for us item by item, and wrote out recipes like the mother of ten. The bill, he said, was seventy-three cents. That's what he *said*. It was Mike, too, who used to keep a clinical eye on our weight. If he thought, as he was apt to, that we were getting a bit flimsy, there were brisk and bugle-loud words on the subject. "In training for a scarecrow?" was his favorite flattering approach; and: "Look at her," to anybody who happened to be on hand, "head in the clouds and not a crumb in the stomach. What some people need is more victuals, less verses; a good hunk of beef instead of Browning." "*Not* Browning!" we always objected. But Browning he stuck to——

* * *

And then there is the old woman with hoops in her ears, with the look of a gypsy unjustly tamed and pegged by a threat to city asphalt. "Hello!" she calls out. "Where you been?" And seeing her there, by the stall freighted with papers and journals, we remember the morning when she suddenly asked us: "What they say?" pointing to six-inch headlines reporting the turn of a world, and how, with a curious pang of surprise, we realized that day after day, year after year, she sat like this, hooded in a shawl, marketing words that she couldn't read. There is the elderly bootblack, with the bulbous peony-colored nose and urchin grin, who disapproves chattily, just as he used to, of our inveterate habit of footing it about, rain or shine, in socks and old tennis shoes; there is the soda-fountain clerk, sociable, tough, remarkably well-informed, still dispensing, with gusto and gumption, benevolent solutions for every ill of the body politic from the grandiose to the picayune:—"But does a guy like me get a chance to tell them? Oh, sure! Sure he does! There's a knock at my door. I opens it, see? Who's there? Mr. Green. Mr. Knudsen. 'Listen, Ed, we figured that maybe we better drop around—' 'Step in, boys, step in,' I says. 'You've taken your time, but maybe it ain't too late even yet—'"

* * *

And then, of course, there is Henry.

Henry has a shy, gentle, black face, and a confiding sort of voice that gives a quality of intimate "sharing" to the slightest or most mundane of communications. Henry is the janitor in the building where we used to have our studio; and once a week (although Service wasn't included in the rent) he would climb interminable flights of stairs with a vacuum cleaner under his arm. His manner, at such times, was compounded, we remember, of reproach and indulgence. "You sho' ain't much good at takin' care of a house," he would tell us, as the desk was rolled out to reveal, shamingly, veritable footballs of fluff; and then, with ineffable understanding: "But Ah reckon you better keep busy at that lil' old typewriter." For Henry took our literary career with considerable seriousness. Nothing, we found, pleased him more than a substantial show of work done; and whenever there happened to be a lull in activity he was palpably worried. "You *stuck?*" he would want to know; and sometimes: "Ain't nothin' troublin' you, honey? Nothin' Ah can fix?" Once he went clear across the street, on his own initiative, to ask the painter in the studio opposite to quiet his radio; once, because we'd been hankering for country, he brought us pussy-willows from a vender; once he remarked wistfully:

"Ah reckon nobody ain't never made any book about a janitor."

"Oh, they must have, Henry. Why not?"

"There ain't nothin' nobody could write. There ain't nothin' happens to a janitor."

"What would you like to have happen?" we asked. "What would you do this minute, if you could?"

He stood transfixed. "Ah'd get me a lil' old boat," he declared, "with sails on it, and Ah'd go up all the rivers there is."

"Have you ever been on a boat, Henry?"

"No," he said, "Ah ain't never been on no boat."

* * *

And suddenly, as we sit here writing about Henry, something grows clear.

We see that it is good to come back to these people—to people everywhere, people with names and faces and voices: good to have re-confirmed like this our sense of their individual validity. It is easy enough to say "I," to say "my family," "my friends," "my own immediate and familiar world"; but always such words leave out too much: they are turned inward, hugged together, with everything else conveniently consigned to anonymity, nameless, faceless, devoid of voice: statistics in rows, labeled blocs. "Twenty thousand Italians," we say; or, "The French—the Swedes—" Words on the tongue: words tidy in print. We speak them and read them with spurious ease, standing outside what really they mean: because not yet are we brave enough—to break through, to go behind the façade of phrase, to bear on our hearts the impact of the particular. Twenty, a hundred thousand, we say: and there is no name or face or voice. No one cries out, or smiles, or weeps. All are de-personalized to statistics in rows, to labeled blocs.

Though everywhere under the sun there is Mike (making the bill just seventy-three cents); though round and round the world stands Henry, humble and dreaming.

DORIS PEEL

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JESUS

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HEAD OF A GIRL: *A Drawing by Bernardino Luini*

IN THE GROWING, discriminately selected collection of old-master drawings in the Fogg Museum, at Harvard University, is this portrait by Bernardino Luini (1475-1532). It is a preliminary sketch made, no doubt, in preparation for a portrait of a sacred subject.

Recently the interest in preparatory sketches has increased greatly among scholars and connoisseurs. It is characteristic of the inquiring mind, the intellectual curiosity that prompts students to find beauty and significance in unexpected or unadvertised sources. The history of art has been recast in our time on the basis of an orderly, patient, and thorough investigation of all available material. From the study of drawings, it has been possible to enlarge our understanding of genius, to see more clearly the individual accent and idiom of the master, to discern the qualifying touch which distinguishes one hand from another. Often the artist conveys to a sketch the first excitement which induces him to act. There is a spirit of spontaneity, of improvisation, in drawings which may bestow upon them a vitality and awareness that is glossed over and tightened in the "finished" performance of painted pictures.

Luini's fame rests upon, and paradoxically is obscured by, the more prominent Leonardo da Vinci by whom he was greatly influenced. True, he had studied with others; but, once he saw the workmanship of the great Florentine, he submitted completely to his artistic authority. So ably did he catch the Leonardesque quality that there was a time when pictures by Bernardino Luini were wrongly attributed to da Vinci.

This Fogg Museum drawing was executed in black crayon on green-gray paper. The features, hair, and shoulders are portrayed in soft, tenuous modeling of shadow and light. The contours are delicately but decisively characterized, while the gentle, dreamy smile is subtly indicated in the lips and eyes. This sketch shows some resemblance to the portrait of Salome by Luini in the Louvre. It is published in the Mongan-Sachs "Drawings in the Fogg Museum of Art."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Etching

Whistling never kept the dark
Away, as all men know.
Yet once at dusk when I came up
The hill from Landsend Row,
I heard the sudden clamor
Of crickets in the grass
Making a fragile music
That with the sun must pass.
And down the lane a wandering tramp
With laughter on his lips,
And with an alder whistle
Light in his fingertips,
Made just as brief a music
Against the lowering sky;
Just as brief his sojourn,
His courage just as high.
And so they all together
Sang as the dusk drew down
And one by one the little lights
Flashed out across the town.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

"Sure of himself"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE ALL heard the expression regarding someone who manifests a great deal of self-confidence, poise, and assurance, "He seems very sure of himself." By this one usually means that the person concerned is evidently untroubled by any fear of failure or any sense of lack of the qualities required by his undertaking.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, Love, divine Principle, and that man is the idea, reflection, expression of God. This being so, the student who is "sure of himself" recognizes his sonship with God, is conscious of the guidance and direction of his Father. If we understand, even measurably, that man is God's reflection or idea, always perfectly enlightened and safe in divine Mind, we do not fear lack of inspiration or necessary ideas, but confidently strive to realize the unlimited presence of divine wisdom and intelligence.

That man is the expression of Soul, Spirit, Love, is a wonderful and mighty revelation. And Christian Science has brought this revelation of true being. The student of this Science, aware of the dignity and beauty of his real selfhood as the reflection of God, manifests spiritual assurance, dominion, and joy. He is sure of his spiritual oneness with God, of divine support, protection, and inspiration.

Many men and women and many students in school and college turn to Christian Science when facing examinations and other tests, and repeatedly enjoy the experience, either through their own mental work or that of another Scientist, of quiet, unhurried, and unafraid confidence which brings satisfactory results.

Often the facing of an audience or some necessary social appearance, may require a great deal of courage for a person unused to such experiences. If this person is a Christian Scientist, he will work to know that in his real selfhood he is never less than God's expression, thus never lacking in any good quality. He will know that he is ever supported and directed by Principle; that fear, anxiety, timidity, lack of experience, personal opinion, and other errors are not ideas of divine Mind; thus none of them are powerful or true. He will realize that he expresses the ability of Spirit, is in the presence only of Love, and is protected and supported by the intelligence and wisdom of Mind. Then how sure he will be of himself as God's expression, and how he will bring out that great spiritual fact in human activity!

Students of Christian Science, who are business men, teachers, aviators, soldiers, and of many other occupations, are finding success, confidence, and poise in being sure of their true selfhood as God's ideas, safe in divine Mind.

The student of Christian Science knows that, as the Bible states (Deuteronomy 33:27), "Underneath are the everlasting arms." He knows that he is spiritually upheld above belief in matter, that he is supported, sustained, directed, surrounded by divine wisdom and Love. God's child cannot get outside of Love and Life; he is the eternal expression of them; and in knowing this one is assured, whatever his duty may be, of adequate protection, guidance, courage, in the unfailing presence of Mind.

One cannot be "sure of himself" as an egotistical mortal. That is not the teaching of Christian Science. This teaching shows that mortals are counterfeits or misconceptions of the true man. The Christian Scientist becomes sure that his true selfhood, as God knows him, the expression of God, is indestructible and perfect, intelligent, unafraid, immortal. Sureness of this is the reverse of egotism. It is the recognition of true selfhood as the expression of its origin, Mind. It is a recognition that includes no failure, fear, inability, or limitation, since its efficiency is of God.

The true man, the man Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated, has no ability of himself, but reflects from his Maker the might and good of Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264): "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind? We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being."

The one who is thus spiritually illumined is "sure of himself" indeed, and this assurance carries with it not the slightest trace of personal egotism, but manifests the selfless poise and confident humility which an understanding of God's unfailing nearness and availability always inspires.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Sicuro di sè"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

ABBIAMO TUTTI udita l'espressione a proposito di qualcuno che in grande misura manifesta confidenza in sè stesso, equilibrio mentale e fiducia: "Egli sembra molto sicuro di sè". Con questo si vuole di solito dire che la persona in questione evidentemente non è turbata da qualsiasi timore d'insuccesso o da qualsiasi senso di mancanza delle qualità occorrenti per la sua impresa.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna che Dio è Mente, Amore, divino Principio, e che l'uomo è l'idea, la riflessione, l'espressione di Dio. Così stando le cose, lo studente che è "sicuro di sè" riconosce la sua figliuolanza da Dio, è conscio della guida e direzione del suo Padre. Se noi comprendiamo, sia pure limitatamente, che l'uomo è la riflessione o idea di Dio, sempre perfettamente illuminato e sicuro nella Mente divina, non temiamo la mancanza d'ispirazione o di idee necessarie, ma ci sforziamo con fiducia di renderci conto dell'illimitata presenza della divina saggezza ed intelligenza.

Che l'uomo è l'espressione dell'Anima, dello Spirito, dell'Amore, è una rivelazione meravigliosa e potente. E la Scienza Cristiana ha apportato questa rivelazione del vero essere. Lo studente di questa Scienza, conscio della dignità e bellezza del suo essere reale come riflessione di Dio, manifesta sicurezza spirituale, dominio e gioia. Egli è certo della sua unità spirituale con Dio, del divino appoggio, protezione, ed ispirazione.

Molti uomini e donne, e molti studenti nelle scuole e al liceo si volgono alla Scienza Cristiana quando fronteggiano gli esami od altri cimenti, e sia per il loro lavoro mentale o per quello di un altro Scientista, ripetutamente fanno la lieta esperienza di una confidenza calma, priva di fretta e di timore, che reca risultati soddisfacenti.

Spesso far fronte ad un uditorio o la necessità di apparire in società possono richiedere molto coraggio per una persona non avvezza ad una tale esperienza. Se questa persona è uno Scientista Cristiano, si metterà all'opera per sapere che nel suo vero essere egli non è mai meno dell'espressione di Dio, non mancando mai così di qualsiasi buona qualità. Esso saprà che è sempre sostenuto e diretto dal Principio; che il timore, l'ansia, la timidezza, la mancanza d'esperienza, l'opinione personale, ed altri errori non sono le idee della divina Mente; quindi niuno di essi è potente o vero. Riconoscerà che egli esprime l'abilità dello Spirito, che è alla presenza dell'Amore soltanto, ed è protetto e sostenuto dall'intelligenza e sapienza della Mente. Allora come sarà sicuro di sè quale espressione di Dio, e come esprimerà quel grande fatto spirituale nell'attività umana!

Gli studenti della Scienza Cristiana che sono uomini d'affari, insegnanti, aviatori, soldati, ed in molte altre occupazioni, stanno raggiungendo il successo, la confidenza e l'equilibrio mentale essendo certi del loro vero essere quali idee di Dio, sicuri nella Mente divina.

Lo studente della Scienza Cristiana sa che, come dichiara la Bibbia (Deuteronomio 33:27), "sotto . . . stanno le braccia eterne". Egli sa di essere sostenuto spiritualmente al disopra della credenza nella materia, di essere mantenuto, sostenuto, diretto, circondato dalla divina sapienza ed Amore. Il figliuolo di Dio non può uscire dall'Amore e dalla Vita; egli è l'eterna espressione di essi; e nel sapere questo uno è sicuro, qualunque sia il proprio dovere, della protezione, guida, coraggio sufficenti, nell'infallibile presenza della Mente.

Non si può essere "sicuro di sè" quale mortale egoista. Quello non è l'insegnamento della Scienza Cristiana. Questo insegnamento mostra che i mortali sono falsificazioni o concezioni errate del vero uomo. Lo Scientista Cristiano diviene sicuro che il suo vero essere, come Dio lo conosce, l'espressione di Dio, è indistruttibile e perfetto, intelligente, senza timore, immortale. La certezza di questo è l'opposto dell'egoismo. È il riconoscimento del vero essere come espressione della sua origine, la Mente. È un riconoscimento che esclude insuccesso, timore, incapacità, o limitazione, poichè la sua efficienza è di Dio.

Il vero uomo, l'uomo che Cristo Gesù ha rivelato e dimostrato, non ha abilità da se stesso, ma riflette dal suo Creatore la potenza ed il bene della Mente. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, dice in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 264): "I mortali devono spingere lo sguardo al di là delle forme evanescenti e finite, se vogliono raggiungere il vero senso delle cose. Dove si fermerà lo sguardo se non nel reame inscrutabile della Mente? Dobbiamo guardare dove vogliamo camminare, e dobbiamo agire come dotati di ogni potere da Lui nel quale abbiamo il nostro essere".

Colui che è in tal modo illuminato spiritualmente è "sicuro di sè" davvero, e questa sicurezza non reca seco la minima traccia di egoismo personale, ma manifesta l'equilibrio mentale altruistico e l'umiltà fiduciosa che una comprensione dell'infallibile vicinanza ed accessibilità di Dio ispira sempre.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Miniature of a Western Sky After Rain

The sky sparkled
With new-washed cleanness.
The thin circle of the moon
Was quarterful of rain water
And where one bright drop
Spilled over
There hung a star.

ELLEN L. FOUST MITCHELL

A Home of Their Own on the Itchen

ANOTHER SPOT of English earth became as dear to Grey as Fallodon itself, and is as much associated with his observation and love of birds.

The cottage on the Itchen was really a "bungalow" as he once called it, which he built with brick foundations and chimney, wooden walls and trellises, and corrugated iron roof, ere long completely buried in roses and creepers. It was only a "lodge" in a "wilderness" of delight. In the first year of his Parliamentary life, a week-end refuge from London was needed nearer at hand than Fallodon, and his thoughts turned at once to the clear rushing waters of the Itchen, which ever since his boyhood at Winchester held a high place in his affections as fisherman and lover of nature.

Mrs. Creighton, one of his few friends besides Hudson who were privileged to have occasional use of the Cottage when the Greys were away, thus describes it in her Memoir of Dorothy (Lady Grey): . . .

"At last in 1890 they made a home of their own on the Itchen, so dear as to become in truth to them a sacred place, where they felt 'hidden and safe,' sure of the joy and peace that each day would bring without fail, for each day was like the living waters of the Itchen, a never-failing spring of peace and pure delight.

"An avenue of tall limes leads across a sloping field to the half-acre of land on which the Cottage stands. Here the avenue abruptly ends, the last three great trees standing in the little garden and sheltering the Cottage. These limes seem alive with long-tailed tits who build their nest high up among the thick foliage. Below the Cottage, the field slopes abruptly to the water meadow, where the Itchen and all the little streams which flow from and into it wind swiftly and silently amongst great masses of flowering reeds and yellow flags, marsh agrimony and purple loosestrife. On the other side of the water meadow (three hundred yards across) the deep woods of Avingdon Park slope gently upwards. The air is full of the song of birds, the cries and splashing of the water fowl, and the hum of bees among the limes. The scents of the Cottage are as characteristic as its sounds. A hedge of sweetbrier encloses the garden, and in the little square behind the Cottage which is given up to flowers, there is room for a wealth of sweet-scented things. This little garden is all light and colour; open towards the west, it seems in the evening to catch and hold amongst the flowers the last glory of the sun. In front of the Cottage is a little lawn with a border of roses, where the birds, sure of a loving welcome, come daily to be fed. There is no path anywhere, not even through the lime-avenue, nothing to point the way to the Cottage to the passer-by along the Winchester road. It lies safe and secluded, hidden amongst the trees from all curious eyes, and yet a walk of five minutes across the field brings one either to the station or to the little village. . . ."

So here they lived at week-ends and holidays, close to mankind but absolutely alone among their "non-human friends." Grey divided the time between fishing and long hours of watching the birds and listening to their songs, which he could distinguish with the nicest ear. Dorothy watched the birds all day long, alone or in his company.—From "Grey of Fallodon: Life and Letters of Sir Edward Grey, afterwards Viscount Grey of Fallodon," by GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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British, Canadian ministries pick Hub and Portland to forward munitions.

Boston and Portland, Maine, have been designated by the British and Canadian shipping Ministries in Washington as transshipment centers for war materials moving to Great Britain, local shipping interests learned today.

The news was hailed with acclaim by Hub shipping interests. They foresaw a boom for the port which would partially offset some of the lost business due to disrupted schedules resulting from the war.

The neutrality ban on American ships in war zones meant the discontinuance of many trans-Atlantic schedules out of Boston. Some of this loss was offset by an increase of foreign vessels calling here. But the current announcement means an even bigger help to waterfront labor in Boston and other usual benefits that accrue to a port from calling and departing ships.

Will Avoid N. Y. Congestion

Frank S. Davis of the Boston Chamber of Commerce expressed gratification at the news. He said he hoped this was the result of efforts he has made ever since the beginning of the war to induce the Governments of the United States and Canada to use the facilities of North Atlantic ports, particularly Boston, rather than concentrating all shipments on New York.

That concentration policy was followed in the World War, Mr. Davis said, and led to serious congestion and loss. As evidence of the ease with which congestion can develop, Mr. Davis pointed to the recent holding of 10,000 freight cars outside of New York because they were unable to get through the congestion that already existed.

Shipping men here also pointed out that this announcement is especially cheering coming on the heels of announcements that two European governments are rerouting their vessels to avoid Boston.

Portland Has Big Pier

Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, said that he had learned that Portland was officially designated by the British and Canadian officials and that Boston and New York were on their lists. Shipping officials of Canada and England, he said, will direct what supplies are to move through the various ports designated.

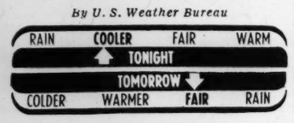
Representative Oliver said that he had been assured maximum use of Portland facilities, which include a large state-owned pier, would be made by the British and Canadians in efforts to increase the speed of delivery of American supplies to the British. "They will use the port for all they can handle," he said.

The use of Providence and Narragansett Bay ports was also urged by Rhode Island shipping interests. James J. Fisher, Port Agent at Providence, announced that the Coast Guard has granted the port of Providence permission to ship explosive munitions which previously had been prohibited.

Netherlands Fleet Diversion Sharp Blow to Port of Boston: Page 14.

Weather Predictions

by U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair, much cooler than today; Sunday fair and continued cool; lowest temperature about 49 degrees tonight; gentle variable winds this afternoon shifting to northerly and increasing tonight becoming fresh northerly Saturday.

Maine: Showers and cooler tonight, Saturday mostly cloudy, showers in north portion, clearing in southern portion, much cooler; Sunday fair and continued cool.

New Hampshire: Showers and much cooler tonight, Saturday fair except showers in the mountains of the north portion, much cooler there today; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Vermont: Partly cloudy with scattered showers, much cooler tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts: Showers and cooler tonight, Saturday fair except scattered showers in the Berkshires, much cooler Saturday and Saturday night; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers and cooler tonight, fair and much cooler Saturday and Saturday night; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Increasing north and northeast winds tonight becoming fresh to strong Saturday, overcast with showers tonight and Saturday morning, diminishing cloudiness Saturday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	74	New Orleans	74	90
Chicago	44	59	New York	59	73
Denver	48	79	Norfolk	60	77
Kansas City	47	77	Philadelphia	60	80
Los Angeles	65	90	St. Louis	46	78
Miami	78	81	San Francisco	51	72
Minneapolis	42	49	Washington	54	80

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 9.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:38 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Saturday, 11:09 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:22 p. m.

Airlines Head

By a Staff Photographer

Samuel J. Solomon

Resignation of Paul F. Collins as President of Northeast Airlines, and his election as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the air transport company was announced yesterday following a meeting of the board at the North Station Office Building.

Samuel J. Solomon of Washington, D. C., formerly Vice-President of Northeast, was elected President of the company and assumed his new operating duties today. Mr. Solomon has been associated with Northeast as Vice-President since it started operations as Boston-Maine Airways in 1933. He is also Vice-President of the National Airport Corporation and Manager of the Washington, D. C., Airport and will continue in those capacities pending completion of the new Federal Airport at Washington.

Dense Hub Fog Keeps 10 Ships From Docking

Dense fog that was thicker than any seen at Boston for months, rolled along the New England coast early today, halting all shipping and limiting visibility to a few feet.

A fleet of 10 ships was due to reach Boston this morning. None had made port, however, up to 10 a. m., and no vessels had passed through the Cape Cod Canal since 8 last night.

A windshift that would blow the fog away approximately at noon, however, was expected by American Airlines, which canceled its three early trips to New York this morning. The 9:15, 9:50 and 10 a. m., E. S. T., trips were being deferred awaiting a possible fog shift. The company, however, expected to operate its 12:20 p. m. trip on time.

None of the trips of Northeast Airlines in or out of Boston from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont was affected by the fog.

Carrying passengers and cargo the steamer Boston, which sailed from Boston last night for New York, was obliged to drop anchor off Sandwich, Mass., and radio reports from the craft today indicate that she is still there, although due to reach New York at 8 a. m., today. The steamer New York, which left New York last night for Boston, was likewise caught in the pea-soup variety of fog, and anchored off Wing's Neck, at the other end of the Cape Cod Canal, awaiting a lifting of the fog to continue on the way to Boston. As a result, the Eastern Steamship Lines announced it had cancelled tonight's sailings from both Boston and New York.

A big fleet of vessels including the Alleghany from Baltimore and Norfolk, and the Wyoming from Philadelphia, are believed to be held by the fog at Wing's Neck.

Deer Island, in lower Boston harbor, reported an observation this morning of only 50 feet, but as the day progressed, the fog developed into a curtain, that lifted and shut in at intervals.

Search Continued For Reich Seamen

Immigration authorities are checking up on the presence of German seamen who may be employed in this district, following the arrest of the second one within 48 hours.

Gunnar Sholtz, a former seaman on a German tanker, who entered the United States at Baltimore in 1939, was arrested last night at Marblehead, on an immigration warrant. He had been employed as a painter at a yacht yard where another German alien, Curt Grahn, who was arrested the previous day, had worked.

The arrests are said to be part of the Nation-wide roundup of German seamen who are being concentrated at Ellis Island, New York.

Devens to Get More Than 50 New Buildings

Recreational facilities for Negro soldiers are included in construction to begin at once.

More than 50 new buildings, including recreational facilities for negro soldiers, have been authorized for Fort Devens by the War Department, it was announced by headquarters of the First Corps Area at the Army Base today. Cost of the construction, including facilities and services, will be approximately $870,000, according to S. W. McIlwain, chief of all quartermaster construction in New England. The negro recreational facilities will consist of a theater, a guest house, a service club, and an officers' recreation and mess hall. Other construction will include 25 barracks for 63 men each five buildings for the troop reception center, eight chapels, four motor repair shops, three signal communications buildings, storage facilities for pontoon bridge equipment and a theater.

Other military and defense news briefs from New England:

Field Maneuvers Set—The 1st and 26th Division of the 6th Army Corps, stationed at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, respectively, will hold maneuvers in the Bowling Green, Va., area if available, from Oct. 6 to Nov. 1, Army headquarters at Washington has announced. If this area is not available the two divisions will maneuver in the Fort Jackson-Fort Bragg sector. Field maneuvers will be under direction of the First Army, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding Officer.

Yankee Division Dance—A dinner dance will be held at the Ritz-Carlton roof on May 16 for the benefit of the 26th Division, now at Camp Edwards. Sponsored by a committee of society debutantes, proceeds of the affair will be donated to the recreational and welfare funds of the Division to be used at the discretion of the commanding general, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt. In addition to professional entertainment, a number of amateur acts selected from camp talent will be presented. Honorary committee for the affair consists of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and General Eckfeldt.

Sports Program for Edwards—Capt. Arthur G. Rogers, 26th Division Chemical Warfare Officer and former Lynn Classical High School coach, has been appointed Division Athletic Officer. Assisting him to organize plans for inter- and intra-regimental athletics in nine sports are Lieut. James J. Gaffney, 180th Field Artillery and former Harvard football captain, and Lieut. Joseph L. Madigan, 101st Infantry, a former professional basketball player and regimental swimming coach for the past four years.

Communications Training — The New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Boston, will give specialist training to 14 selected men of the Signal Corps, it was learned today. Twelve of the men will receive instruction as installer repair men and two as central office repairmen.

"Hot, Isn't It?" — Capt. Robert Eddy of the 43d Division, formerly of the New England National Guard, dropped in on Lieut. Thomas Lyden at his quarters at Camp Blanding, Fla., the other day. "Hot, isn't it?" remarked Lieutenant Lyden as Captain Eddy mopped his face. "Well, now that you mention it," said the Captain. The Lieutenant got up, looked at his thermometer. "I'll say it is! Look! It's 102." The Captain whistled. "I didn't know it was that hot." And both men scurried out to order their men to knock off for the afternoon on account of the heat. The next time they do that, though, they'll probably check the Lieutenant's stove where a thoughtlessly dropped burning match had set fire to the nicest bed of pine cones you ever saw.

Milk Hearings Reopening May 14

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today it would reopen a hearing of last October on changes, including a producer price advance, in a Federal program regulating the handling of milk in the Greater Boston marketing area.

The Department said a majority of the producers selling milk in the area had requested reopening of the hearing. The new hearing will open May 14 at Montpelier, Vt., and will reconvene at Boston, May 15.

Engineer Fatally Hurt In East Hartford Wreck

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., May 9 (AP)—An engineer was fatally injured today when his switch engine was partially overturned by a Hartford-to-Boston freight train that crashed into it.

Nine of the freight train's 30 cars jumped the track as well as one of the four being pushed by the switch engine. Tracks were torn up for 200 yards.

With the tracks blocked, passenger trains between Hartford and Boston were routed through Middletown and Willmantic.

To Speed Wheels of Defense Industries

By a Staff Photographer

Industrial Experts Confer in Boston

Five of the men who met today to seek ways of complying with President Roosevelt's request for industrial operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Left to right: Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety; John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Clarence G. McDavitt, District Representative of Office of Production Management; Albert M. Creighton, Co-Ordinator of Defense for New England; Lieut. Col. James S. Crawford, United States Army Procurement Officer, Bureau of Ordnance, Boston. [Story on Page 1.]

Boston Studies Legal Steps To Collect From Curley

The City of Boston today began an investigation of property owned by former Governor James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso with a view to attaching it to satisfy judgments of $42,735.58 and $28,525.72, respectively, issued in favor of the City by the Suffolk Superior Court.

In a statement handed to the press by Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler for Edward F. McClennen, special assistant corporation counsel handling the case, the City declared that "no payment or suggestion of payment having been received from either defendant, the City will proceed" in the usual fashion.

The deadline, midnight last night, passed without any word having been received from either defendant.

Court Precedure

If investigation discloses the two defendants own property to satisfy the judgments the property will be attached, according to Mr. Cutler. If insufficient property is found the customary proceeding would be for the city to enter a supplementary process haling the defendants into court to state under oath what property they own. In this case collection would depend upon the court order.

The claims of appeal recently made by the defendants from the final decree of the Superior Court "do not affect the defendants' duty to pay or the city's right to receive the already adjudicated amounts of the executions held by the city," the City Law Department's statement said.

The executions against the defendants were issued by the Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court on April 14, following which the City notified each defendant in writing that unless satisfactory arrangements for payment were made before May 8, 1941, the city "would be obliged to resort to the usual proceedings" for collection of unpaid executions.

The suit against the two defendants grew out of a case involving payment of damages to property owners in the Kenmore Square area following breaking of a watermain when Mr. Curley was Mayor. It was alleged that some of the damage money did not find its way to the proper places.

Guard Dropped From Freighter

Armed forces of the United States Coast Guard, placed on board the Yugoslavian freighter Bor last Sunday as a precaution against possible sabotage, were discontinued at noon today, on orders from Washington.

The Bor arrived at the Army Base, South Boston, May 2, from India via New York, and officers reported that indications pointed to the vessel being purchased or at least operated by British interests. Cargo was discharged and the vessel was shifted to an East Boston repair yard for overhauling. About 10 of the crew had been paid off in New York and others here.

Coast Guardsmen were put aboard Sunday, a move which shipping men interpreted as being indicative of Government classification of the vessel in the same category as the Danish ships tied up here. Removal of the guard today, however, is believed to indicate British operation of the vessel.

Sawdust Plant Burns

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 9 (AP)—The plant of the Merrimac Sawdust Company, which had supplied material for manufacture of gunpowder, was destroyed by fire today for the second time in two years. Loss was estimated by Donald Swan, foreman, at between $50,000 and $75,000. He expressed the opinion the blaze was caused by spontaneous combustion.

N. E. Advised To Do an A-1 Defense Job

Continued from Page 1

received "just about $1,000,000,000 of defense contracts."

This represents, he said, the defense effort of private industry and does not include the Government's huge program in the Springfield Arsenal, the Watertown Arsenal and the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Mr. Tinsley reported that Massachusetts has been allotted to date 880 prime contracts and that hundreds of plants were working on sub-contracts. As an illustration of the importance of Massachusetts industry to defense work, he said that one third of all the cloth required in the various military services is being produced in this State.

This represents, he noted, more than $100,000,000 in textile contracts.

Talk With Knudsen

Mr. Creighton told the industrialists of a recent meeting with William S. Knudsen in Washington in which the OPM director director that business can no longer go on as usual.

" 'Go back to New England,' Mr. Knudsen told me, 'and find new fatcories, new sources of production and supply; go back and train men. Factories that are working eight hours a day must be prepared for 24 hours a day.' "

Mr. Creighton declared that he had carried out Mr. Knudsen's orders, had found many factories which may be put to more use for defense, that through the State and private vocational training programs Massachusetts and New England has a growing skilled labor supply.

"I am leaving by plane for Washington this afternoon," Mr. Creighton continued, "to tell Mr. Knudsen today that it can be done."

Building Trades Strike At Navy Yard Annex Called

A strike of 925 building trades workmen at the Navy Yard Annex and dry dock at South Boston starting next Monday was announced today by E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of metropolitan Boston.

The strike is designed, Mr. Johnson said, as a protest against the use of WPA labor and Civil Service Navy Yard labor on new construction work.

If the strike, already voted, takes place, it will be the biggest strike on national defense work to date in Boston, as well as one of the largest here in several years.

Issue Raised

The issue is whether WPA and Civil Service labor can be utilized in new building, there being no question by the unions of it being all right to use WPA labor on repairs and maintenance, which has been done at the Navy Yard for seven years or more.

The jobs in question concern buildings, piers, roads, services, seawalls, etc., which are being built up under a large construction program for the Navy.

Mr. Johnson's statement said, in part:

"The settlement that is being asked for by the Building and Construction Trades Unions is that on all new construction work union men be employed from the beginning to the finish of the operation. Labor to be employed directly by the Navy Department of by contractors and sub-contractors. Prevailing rates of wages to be paid and the working rules and conditions to be observed as incorporated in the various agreements in effect between labor and employers associations in Greater Boston.

"The unions have made no objections to the employment of WPA or Civil Service employees in the alteration and repair of existing buildings, maintenance of existing facilities and equipment, or to the performance of work of a general utility nature in and around the premises under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department."

An official of the Navy Yard said:

National Project

"The work being done at South Boston is a national defense project of the WPA, which was approved in Washington by the President or his aides.

"The President has given priority to national defense projects in the allotment of WPA funds. There are a number of such projects.

"The money that is being spent for construction in South Boston by the WPA does not decrease the funds that have been made directly available for the development of the naval station. A good many millions have been authorized for the Boston Navy Yard and its extension in South Boston.

"We have nothing to do with recruiting the WPA labor used at South Boston, or its payment. The WPA also furnishes the materials and the direct supervision of the job.

"We simply outline the project and give technical supervision."

Office Help Votes

For the first time in New England the office workers in a manufacturing plant are today covered by a separate election of their own held by the National Labor Relations Board, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the NLRB, said today.

This "white collar" election under auspices of the Board occurred at the Star Brush Company of Boston. The office employees had the choice of the stenographers' and bookkeepers' union of the American Federation of Labor or no union at all.

They voted 15 to 10 for the union to represent them in collective bargaining with the firm, and negotiations are now on.

Of much more importance because of its size is the Labor Board election coming May 12 at one of New England's largest paper mills, that of the Brown Company at Berlin, N. H., Dr. Myers noted. Approximately 3,000 workers have been recorded as eligible to vote.

This election will bring the first major contest between the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in New England this year, Dr. Myers added.

Strike at Gardiner

GARDINER, Maine, May 9 (AP) Mayor Philip H. Hubbard said today he had been advised by officials of an independent shoe workers' union which has called a strike against the Gardiner plant of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, that half of the approximately 50 non-union workers signed with the union yesterday.

His statement was made as Paul Jones, President, and other officials of the firm went into conference with union officials.

Officials of the union, which called the strike after Mr. Jones had stated he would "absolutely refuse to sign a closed shop agreement" for his factory, planned to have a conference late today with non-union workers.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jones announced that all workers were paid their regular weekly salaries today as the plant remained closed for the first time in 20 years because of labor difficulties.

Mr. Jones, saying that "all the workers" in the company's plants in Brockton and Whitman, Mass., were union members, declared that "here it is simply a question of whether the people want to work or not, and all we say is that we are not going to demand a person be a union member to work in our factory."

Immediate cause of the walkout, union officials said, was a worker's refusal to join the union.

C. I. O. Victories

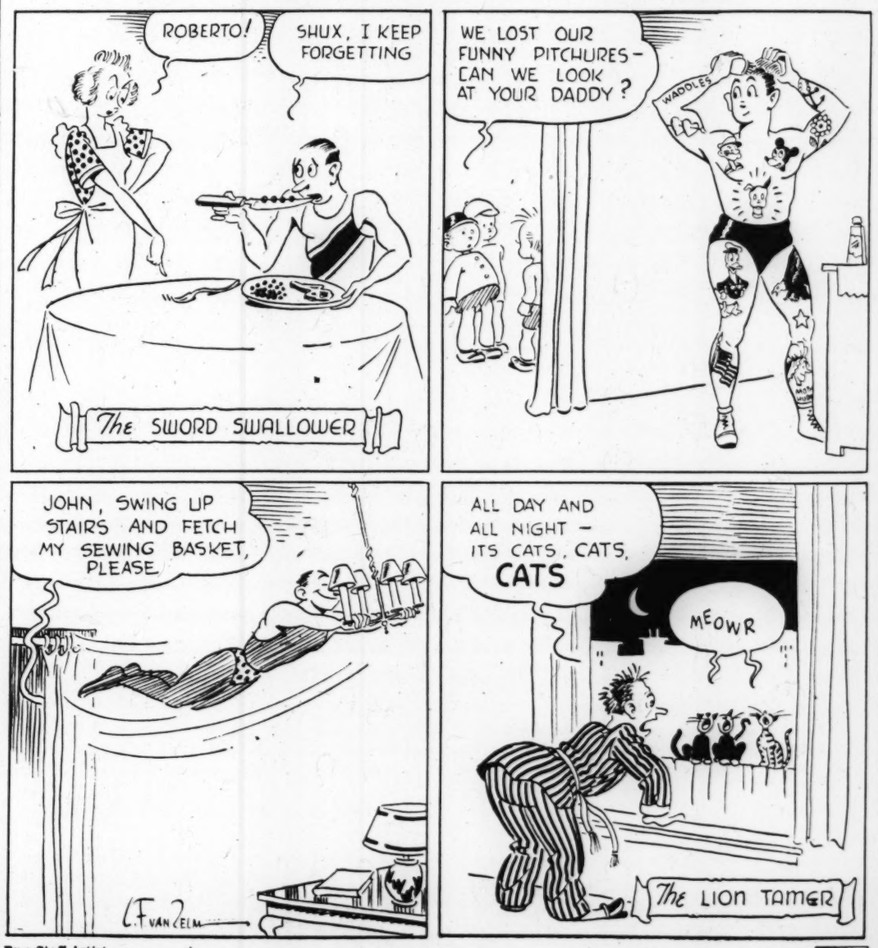
Three victories in National Labor Relations Board elections are reported by the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), the largest coming at Saco, Maine, where employees of the Saco-Lowell Co. voted 1,349 to 924 for the union. At Webster, Mass., the Webster Mills of the American Woolen Co., voted 631 for the union and 201 against. This plant is the ninth of the American Woolen Co., the union reported, to favor it in NLRB elections. At Jewett City, Conn., the workers at the Ashland Corporation, which produces rayon fabrics, balloted 652 to 158 for the union.

Wages Increased

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 9 (AP) —A 10 per cent wage increase for 450 employees was announced today by the Anderson, Little Company, manufacturers of men's clothing, after a conference with representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations). On a piece work basis, many of the employees averaged between $18 and $19 weekly before the increase.

LOWELL, Mass., May 9 (AP)— The John Pilling Shoe Company announced a 10 per cent wage increase today for its 500 employees, who work on a wide range of pay scales, largely on a piece work basis.

The Private Lives of Circus Stars


ROBERTO!
SHUX, I KEEP FORGETTING
The SWORD SWALLOWER
WE LOST OUR FUNNY PITCHURES — CAN WE LOOK AT YOUR DADDY?
WADDLES
JOHN, SWING UP STAIRS AND FETCH MY SEWING BASKET, PLEASE
C. F. VAN ZELM
ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT — ITS CATS, CATS, CATS
MEOWR
The LION TAMER

By a Staff Artist

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. School Center Manager, William L. Hughes, will talk on how the public may take full advantage of the social and recreational opportunities made available by the Extended Use of Public Schools Division of the Boston School Department. Motion pictures will be shown, and there will be a choral concert by a unit of the Massachusetts Community Project. In the English High School, Montgomery Street, South End, Boston, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public free.

Square dancing under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. At the Roslindale Municipal Building, Cummings Highway and Washington Street, Roslindale, at 7:45 p. m. Free to adults, and expert instructors are provided.

Concert of American and South American music, directed by Reinhold Faelten, Pianoforte School. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. At 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Joint concert by the Lasell College Chorus and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club conducted by George Dunham and Henry Jackson. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. In the Lasell Junior College, Auburndale, at 8:15 p. m.

Concert of inter-American music by 150 musicians of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project, with John A. Jacobson, Director. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, the Esplanade, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Music lecture on "Highlighting Mexican Music" by Christine M. Ayars. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8:15 p. m.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Boston Garden, North Station. Shows at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. today and Saturday. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.

Saturday

All day walk from Ballardvale to North Wilmington, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station to take the 8 a. m. train to Ballardvale. Those coming in automobiles, arrive at Ballardvale station at 8:45 a. m. Leader, Mrs. Chapin, telephone, Reading 0599. Costs 75 cents.

Children's movies on "Birds in the Air," describing the marvels of bird flight in colored slow-motion pictures. First showing at 10 a. m. and subsequent showings until all are accommodated. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston. Free to children.

Annual "Peggy" championships for boys, sponsored by the Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. Twenty-four boys will participate. On Boston Common, at 10:30 a. m.

Third annual program of the junior members of the American Legion Auxiliary of Massachusetts. Features will include a junior cadet contest at 10:30 a. m., a parade at 12 noon, and junior glee club contests at 1 p. m. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy will give the main address. At Adams Field, Quincy.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Roman Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and "Museum Treasures" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Special program for Gorilla Day at the New England Museum of Natural History. "What We Know About Gorillas" will be described by Harold J. Coolidge. At the Museum, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, at 11 a. m.

Program of choral music, with Rabbi H. H. Rubinovitz and Prof. S. G. Braslavsky. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. At the Temple Mishkan Tefila, 122 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, at 11 a. m. The public is invited.

Meeting of the Twentieth Century Association. "The Tragic Dualism of Our Culture: Its Roots and Remedy," will be discussed by Dr. P. A. Sorokin of Harvard University. At 3 Joy Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

Program of inter-American music, recorded. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 1 p. m.

Walk from Overbrook to Natick, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at the B. & W. bus terminal, Park Square, at 1:30 p. m., to take the bus to Overbrook. Arrive by automobile at Overbrook, at 2:30 p. m. Leader, Mr. Gammon, Asp. 1543. Cost, 75 cents.

Walk from Melrose Highlands to Spot Pond via the Middlesex Fells and Doleful Pond, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station to take the 1:29 p. m. train. Arrive at Melrose Highland at 1:46 p. m. Leader, Mrs. Beverage, Mal. 1082-M. Costs, 35 cents.

Annual hike to Wilderwood, Lynn, of the Field and Forest Club. Leave Haymarket Bus Terminal at 1:45 p. m., take bus to Central Square, Lynn, obtaining transfer before leaving bus. Take Pine Hill bus from Square at 2:25 p. m. to end of route. Walk short distance up Linwood Street to stone pillars on left. Those driving take Dungeon Avenue. At Wilderwood, summer home of the Rev. Charles W. Casson, there will be a picnic supper; bring lunch. Leaders, Charles W. Casson and Margaret Cleary.

Competitive choral festival of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs, 600 voices, sponsored by the Civic Music Association of Medford. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. In the Medford High School, at 2 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Hedda Ballon, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Children's Musicale, sponsored by the Longy School of Music. At the school, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 3 p. m. The program is free to children.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8. Radio Timetable: Page 10

Netherlands Fleet Diversion Sharp Blow to Port of Boston

Despite advantages and the favorable geographical location of the port of Boston, the commerce flowing through this gateway today faces sharp curtailment as the result of two decisive steps taken by war-pressed European Governments.

Adverse effects of each blow are none the less severe because they are the outgrowth of general shortage of tonnage, and the need of shortening up trade routes, shipping men point out today.

Decision of the Netherlands Government to divert a fleet of their ships that have been operating to Boston from the Far East, to the trans-Pacific trade will be a sharp blow to Boston's port, it is averred, in that rich cargoes have been flowing to Boston on these ships, augmented in size and in importance by the heavy volume of products vital to the national defense program.

Between 35 and 40 ships are understood to be affected by the decision, described as a "tonnage efficiency measure." The plan is to abandon the Atlantic crossing and route these ships to Pacific Coast ports, thereby cutting about a month off the length of each voyage. This will permit each ship to make three trips over the shorter route in the time that would normally be taken to make two voyages over the Atlantic route to Boston.

British steamship lines operating out of India are reported to have decided to refuse Boston cargo unless it is booked through New York. Yet Boston freight offerings in India are exceptionally heavy. Purpose of the change is said to be the saving of time and expense involved in the visit to Boston.

Freight landed at New York and forwarded to Boston by other vessels or overland will face higher handling costs, and through freight to inland points will be entirely lost to the port of Boston, shipping men point out.

Paxton Heads Maine Air Group

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 9 (AP)—The Maine Aeronautics Commission at an organization meeting here yesterday appointed as State Aeronautical Director William G. Paxton, of Augusta, President of the Maine Aero Club, Director of the State Aero Rendezvous, and Executive Secretary of the Maine Flying Cadets Committee.

Guy P. Gannett, of Portland, was chosen Chairman of the Commission. Thompson L. Guernsey, of Dover-Foxcroft, and Adrian A. Cote, of Lewiston, also are members.

New Airport Issue Awaits Senate Action

Final legislative action on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that the State purchase land in Bedford to be developed by the Federal Government as an air base is expected in the Senate on Monday.

Under suspension of the rules the House yesterday pushed the bill through all its readings and sent it to the Senate. By a special speedy action on this proposal which has been tossed around for four months since his inaugural address in January. Earlier this week he demanded action within a week to avoid withdrawal of a $229,000 Federal grant for the project.

Under a House Ways and Means Committee amendment the airport will be restricted to military purposes.

Ballot—Unless the House unexpectedly reverses itself next week, candidates of subversive organizations will not be barred from the Massachusetts election ballot. The Lower Branch yesterday rejected a bill empowering the State Ballot Law Commission to bar from the ballot all candidates of parties advocating overthrow of the government by force.

Originally the American Legion filed a bill specifically barring Communists from the ballot but the Legislative Committee on Election Laws reported the substitute measure which was rejected by the House.

Representative John D. Pratt (R) of New Bedford, a supporter of the measure, announced he would seek reconsideration on Monday, after the House turned down the measure 77 to 48. Opponents of the bill charged it was the result of "war hysteria."

Parking—Reversing its position, the Senate reconsidered its previous action by giving initial approval to a bill allowing municipalities to install parking meters. The bill resulted in a lengthy debate.

Defense Housing — The House passed to be engrossed a bill allowing local housing boards to engage in defense housing.

Insurance — The House concurred with the Senate by accepting an adverse committee report on a bill to recodify Massachusetts insurance laws.

Civil Service—The Lower Branch accepted an adverse report on a bill to place under civil service the Warden of Charlestown State Prison, and the Superintendents of the Concord Reformatory, the Norfolk State Prison Colony and the Bridgewater State Farm. The measure was sponsored by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

Retail Stores — Legislation to establish a 50-hour maximum work week for retail food store clerks was rejected by the House.

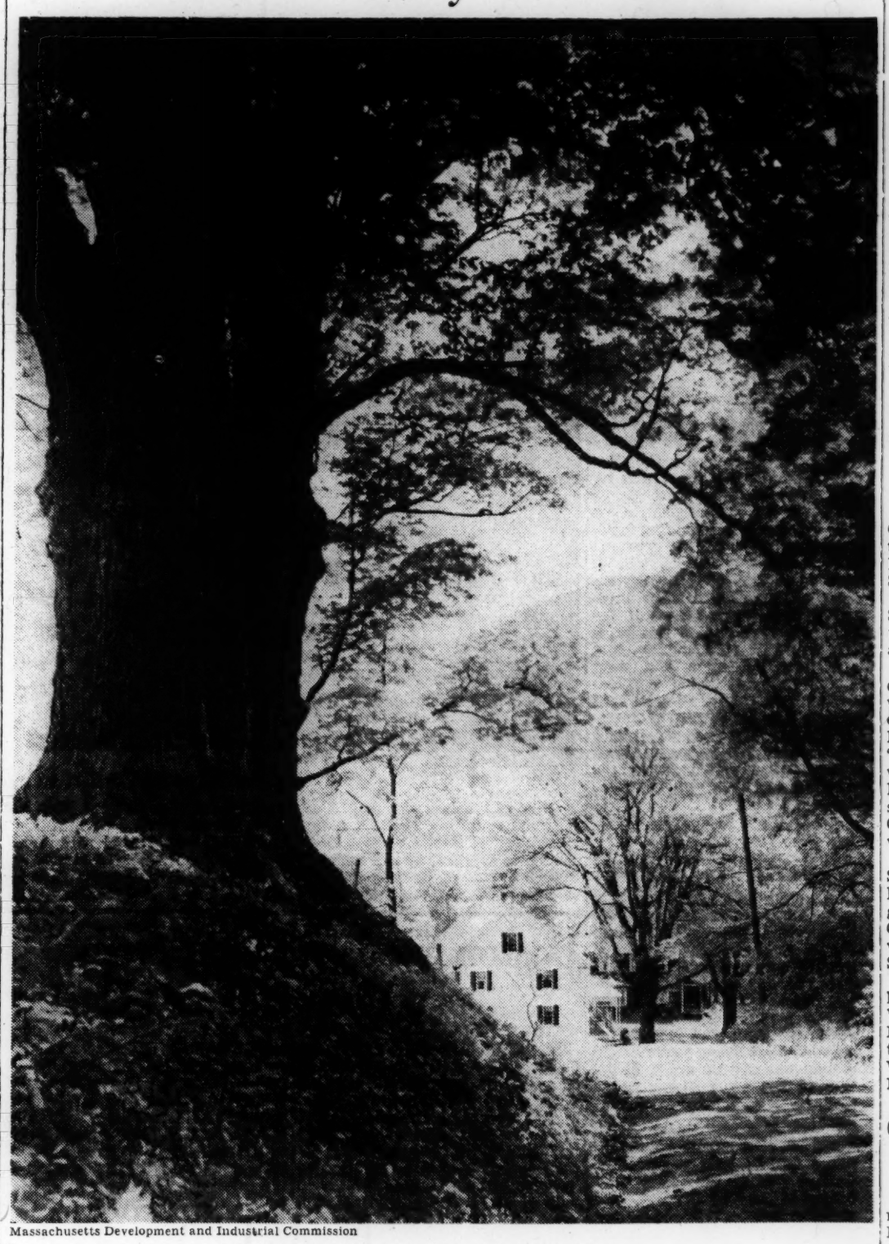
Cent-a-Glass Milk For Hub Children

Milk at one cent a glass will soon be available for needy public and parochial school children of Greater Boston, according to terms of a plan approved by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Approximately 80,000 youngsters are expected to benefit. In cases where they cannot afford the cent, they will be given milk free.

Approved for participation are more than 180 schools in 19 communities. The cities and towns are: Boston, Burlington, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Quincy, Stoneham, Waltham, Watertown, Reading, Revere, Salem, Somerville, Woburn and Wilmington.

The milk will be distributed in

Roadside Beauty in Berkshires



Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission

On the Way to 'Apple Valley'

In Buckland, Mass., the hills look down on peaceful farms and orchard valleys. Huge trees, such as is shown in the picture, abound. In spring there are sweet-scented apple blossoms: in the autumn brilliant foliage makes the countryside glad. In winter there are snow sports. The western part of the Bay State is a favorite travel and vacation ground for the tourist.

U. S. Convoys Indorsed By N. E. Parley

Ejection of all non-essential Axis diplomats and convoying of supplies to Britain, two immediate steps in America's interest, were today urged upon President Roosevelt by 250 New England businessmen meeting at Harvard University.

In a series of resolutions inspired by the "desperate" plight of free people, the New England Conference on National Defense called upon the United States to "act now in an effective manner to preserve out liberty."

"Only the valiant and courageous people of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Republic of China remain to resist the destructive forces of the totalitarian powers," the conferees pointed out, "and their resistance cannot long endure without the full and effective support of the Government of the United States and of the American people."

The Conference met at Harvard for four week-end sessions this spring. The resolutions, passed May 4, were dispatched today to President Roosevelt and the New England members of Congress by Prof. Philip Cabot, Chairman.

The purpose of the meetings has been to "impress upon the businessmen of this district the seriousness of the present crisis," Professor Cabot declared. Means of co-operating with the Army, Navy, and other national defense agencies were thoroughly discussed, he added.

New Englanders, the businessmen pointed out, "live in and about the very cradle of American liberty," and are the descendents of men who "bled and died that our democracy might be born and perpetuated."

Rural Charm of New England Typified in Berkshire Hills

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vacationists seeking summer holidays in a region reflecting the rural charm so long associated with New England will find this refreshing atmosphere prevailing in the Massachusetts Berkshires.

Amid a setting of tree-covered hills that slope to meet verdant valleys, watered by winding rivers, the Berkshires offer to the visitor a unique vacation retreat. Once the traveler leaves the main highway and follows the winding country roads that skirt the various hill tops, he puts behind the busy world and soon is enveloped in a region of pastoral scenes.

Each twist and bend in these roads discloses something of interest. Here, a rambling old farmhouse snuggled to the ground. There, a lichened-face stonewall tumbling across a field. Here again, windrows of new-mown hay; its mellow fragrance filling the air. And there, a placid lake reflecting the graceful arch of the silver birch.

Many of these lovely spots are a short distance from village and town and in many cases owners of the various farmhouses offer, at reasonable rates, accommodations for tourists. There are also inns located in the towns and villages where visitors may stop for a day or week or month.

Recreational Facilities

Recreational facilities in the Berkshires are many. The Hills offer to those who wish to ride or hike a vast network of trails that lead to heights which reveal long-range vistas of the surrounding countryside. Lunches are put up upon request by the inns or boarding house so that hikers or riders may spend the day on the train. The Berkshires' 90 lakes offer swimming and boating without the congestion that usually goes with most of the larger resort areas in other sections of New England.

There are three main arteries entering the Berkshires. The Berkshire Trail beyond Northampton, Jacob's Ladder from Springfield, or the famous Mohawk Trail with its spectacular hairpin turn.

The Mohawk Trail is probably the most heavily traveled. It is a wide, smooth highway winding its way through shady, wooded glens with mountain streams on either side. So gradual is the ascent that the traveler doesn't realize he is climbing a mountain through which has been cut the Hoosac Tunnel, 1,285 feet below. At the crest of the road the scenery spreads out before the eye like a huge checkered carpet. The velvet-green valleys merge with ribbons of silver rivers which wend their way toward the sea.

These Berkshire Hills are not without their history. In North Adams there is Fort Massachusetts. It is a replica of the defense against the Indians and is on the site of the original fort burned by the French and Indians in 1746.

Old Indian Trail

The Mohawk Trail, of course, follows the old path used by the Mohawk Indians in the early days and in memory of them a monument has been placed on the Trail. Other places of interest include the home of Susan B. Anthony in Adams; the Stafford Monument in Chesire; and Constitution Hill in Lanesboro.

The Berkshire Hills Conference, Inc., located in the Berkshire County Court House, in Pittsfield, Mass., has done much in publicizing the historical points of interest. They urge visitors to see the charming little town of Lenox, for here it was that Hawthorne lived and wrote "Tanglewood Tales," and right here it might be mentioned that Henry W. Longfellow, Henry Melville, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, Daniel Chester French, Joseph H. Choate, and Mark Hopkins lived and found inspiration for the works which brought them lasting fame.

The town of Great Barrington is the spot where Shays' Rebellion was heard throughout the State, and but a stone's throw from here is the William Cullen Bryant House. The Egremonts, today typically New England villages, and Mount Everett Reservation will call to and interest the traveler, while the delightful village of Sheffield, near the Connecticut line, dates back to 1733.

Cultural Pursuits

The Berkshire Hills form a fitting setting for cultural pursuits, and great is the interest manifested in the South Mountain Home of Chamber Music, maintained by Elizabeth Sprague Collidge; the Pleasant Valley Bird Sanctuary, Garden Centers, Crane Museum in Dalton, and Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield; numerous art exhibits and photographic displays of rare excellence.

Each summer music lovers flock to Tanglewood, between Lenox and Stockbridge, for the music festival given by the Boston Symphoney Orchestra under the leadership of Serge Koussevitsky.

With travel limited to the Western Hemisphere and with more and more vacationists "traveling America" the Berkshires look forward this summer to a record-breaking influx of visitors. Besides the return of many "repeat" visitors, Berkshire tourist officials anticipate the pleasure of making many new friends—and keeping them.

'Business as Usual' Urged As Best Way to Aid Defense

Challenging economists in the Government advocating reduction in purchases of "pleasant and worthwhile luxuries," Kenneth Collins, advertising executive, told the Fashion Group of Boston today that business should be carried on as usual to pay for the defense program.

The New York advertising man told the Boston group, at a luncheon meeting in the Hotel Vendome, that "economists will probably go on talking about restricting purchases to essentials." But, he said, "people aren't that way"; people are going to want things and "they will spend their money freely."

"The Government," Mr. Collins said, "is now a very active competitor. It is selling defense bonds, and people are buying them in a gratifying fashion. But there is certainly nothing wrong in trying to compete as vigorously for those dollars as we can. For without industry maintained at a high level, people wouldn't have the money with which to buy bonds. . . ."

The speaker urged the necessity for advertising to market the many new improvements being put on the market continually. Most products, he asserted, must be advertised to be successful, for only a handful have been sufficiently superlative to advertise themselves.

Emphasizing the necessity of "business as usual" during the period of national defense, Mr. Collins challenged the wisdom of the average man attempting to master the complicated economic and military problems of the hour.

"Is there any sense in spending countless hours studying the theory of priorities, the management of currency, the nature of inflation, and the like, when no matter how much I know about those subjects the outcome will be completely unaffected? And aren't there enough dinner table bores already without adding my name to the list?

"Do I help the taxation problem by refusing to buy some pleasant and worth-while luxuries? After I have saved prudently and invested in defense bonds wisely, shouldn't I buy a new suit, or those rose bushes, or those books, so my tailor or florist or bookseller will have another customer to help keep him in a position to pay taxes?"

Christian Science On Church of Air

Philip S. Barto of Painesville, Ohio, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, May 11, 1941, at 12 noon (eastern standard time) from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of Mr. Barto's address is "Looking Forward."

Mrs. Charlotte Mehringer Anderson, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns 51, "Eternal Mind the Potter is" and 207, "Mother's Evening Prayer," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. She will also sing the solo, "Come Unto Me," by Coenen. Mrs. Jessie Havill Marlow will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WGAR, the Cleveland outlet of the Columbia network. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Ohio with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Listeners in New England may hear the radiocast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester Mass.; WKNE, Keene, N. H.; WGAN, Portland, WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

Christian Science Lecture May 13

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Tuesday, May 13, at 12:15 p. m.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL at Boston, and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously. Station WRUL will use a frequency of 15.35 megacycles beamed to the south, while Station WRUW will radiocast on a frequency of 17.75 megacycles beamed for the British Isles.

It is anticipated that listeners in the eastern half of the United States will not be able to tune in this lecture, but it should be heard west of the Mississippi River.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m. will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners to tune their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Mother's Day on May 11 Set by Mayor of Boston

By official proclamation of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston next Sunday, May 11, will be observed as Mother's Day.

Mayor Tobin paid high tribute to mothers, declaring that without the "impelling force" of mother love, "mankind could not have attained the heights to which it has risen." The Mayor called for special observances in view of the fact that many family circles have been broken due to conscription.

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to a friend?

Most everyone at some time has been asked for a loan. The smart lenders have based their willingness to comply upon the honor and business habits of the borrower.

Thousands of New England property owners buy fire insurance on the same basis. They choose Quincy Mutual because of its honorable record of meeting obligations; because of its record of sound management which has placed the Company in a position of unquestioned strength.

Wouldn't you be smart to select Quincy Mutual knowing that every legitimate claim of the Company for 90 years has been settled promptly, fairly — and paid in full? Wouldn't you be smart to share with other policyholders the profits under this Company's *mutual* plan of operation? This plan has saved Quincy Mutual policyholders at least 20% annually on their premium costs.

In addition, wouldn't you enjoy the advantages of placing your insurance affairs with a local agent who is nearby should you need him? Ask your local agent *now* for details on fire insurance for your home, automobile, and business property. INSIST that he give you a Quincy Mutual policy!

QUINCY MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FOUNDED 1851

An Agency Mutual Company

QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

QUALITY FLOWERS

Superior Service

Reasonable Prices

DELIVERED ANYWHERE

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There's no hurt like forgetting MOTHER'S DAY Sunday, May 11th

Give her a box of our Whitman's Chocolates

Somewhere a mother expects YOU to remember. Give Whitman's . . . her favorite chocolates . . . in a handsomely decorated box . . . ready here now!

- The Sampler ..... $1.50 to $7.50
- The Fairhill ..... 25c to $5.00
- Other gift packages ..... $1 up

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The Dobbs "Cross Country"

America's Favorite Lightweight Felt

$5

Ware Pratt Co.

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Business First Established 1773

MARBLE-NYE COMPANY

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Denholm & McKay Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

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May Sale!

Lady Pepperell Sheets

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Regularly $1.49

From all indications, replacement price will have to be higher than $1.49, so hadn't you better stock up on these famous sheets during our May Sale?

Size 81x101"	$1.24
Size 72x101"	$1.24
Size 63x101"	$1.24
Size 81x110"	$1.34
Size 72x110"	$1.34
Size 63x110"	$1.34
42x38½" case	32c
45x38½" case	34c

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DOMESTIC SHOP—MAIN FLOOR

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Research Aids Livability For the Homes of Tomorrow

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Have you ever heard of a thermocouple?"

If not, that is nothing to lose any sleep over. As a matter of fact, if you sleep comfortably at night knowing that the house will keep conveniently warm with no excessive strain on the family budget, one of the biggest reasons for your relaxation is the thermocouple.

Engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are studying thermocouples as an electric means for measuring temperature. They say that in an experimental house at the University of Illinois they have helped to uncover data that will heat houses more efficiently and more economically than ever. More than 200 thermocouples are used in a new Research Home set up at the Illinois institute, sponsored by the Institute of Radiator Manufacturers.

Yes, the building industry is getting more and more technical as research aids those who are helping to make the "homes of tomorrow" more livable without adding to the costs of construction. These thermocouples that help to do the job of temperature testing are imbedded in the walls, floors, ceilings and roof, being connected with a central recording board by more than eight miles of wires in this single research home.

Accurate Record Kept

The central switchboard electrically measures the conditions of temperature and moisture, recordings being made five times a day in each room to discern the length of time the boiler operates, and to distinguish items of maintenance, operation and installation. This develops reports on how comfortably the heating system has made the home over a long period of time.

Every conceivable type of heating system is being tried under these recordings. To make this possible, the walls are made of sliding panels in order to install and take out systems without tearing down the house. But thermocouple is only one of a growing list of technical terms being thrust upon unsuspecting housewives who really need only to know that the research laboratories are at last busy in behalf of their comfort and pocketbooks.

The battery of recording instruments set into the basement of the experimental home parallel technical displays of the automobile industry intent on studying new materials, new methods, and more value for the dollar expended by the motorist. The matter of proper combustion in the basement boiler can mean the difference of several hundreds of dollars in heat bills over a period of only a few years. If heat bills can be cut, more people can own homes, just as increased gas consumption and other discoveries in the motor world have made it possible for more people to own motorcars.

Low Cost Housing

The housing technicians know this. They have known it for years, according to the engineers, who state that the present extension of research is due to the awakening of the building industry to the tremendous demand ahead for low-cost housing. In these demands, the engineers see a widening field of opportunity for their talents, an opportunity to bring to the lower incomed brackets the benefits of a campaign for improved living conditions.

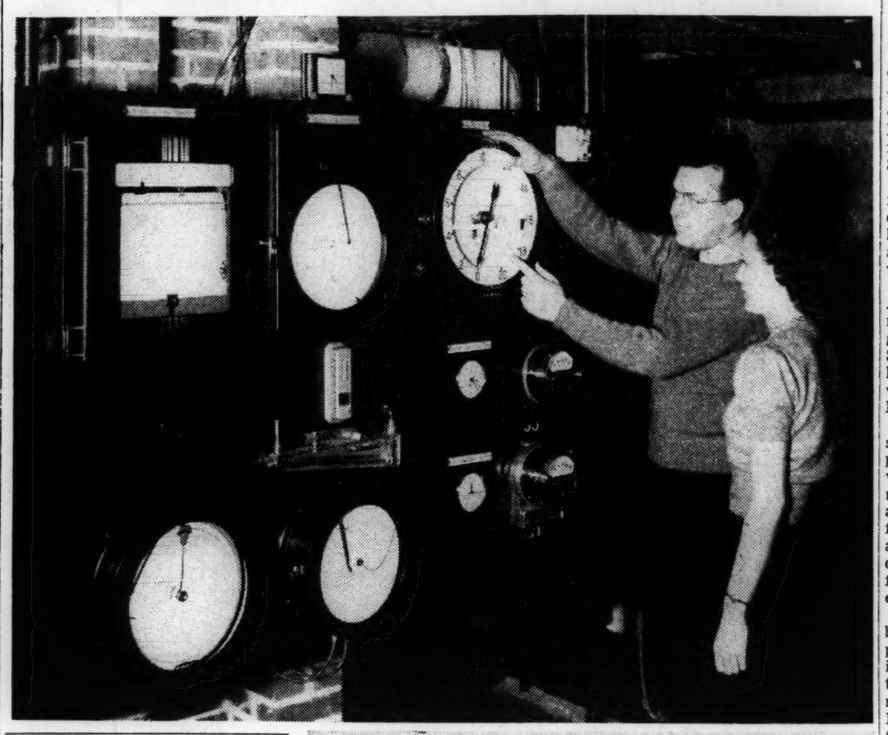
In studying thermocouples, engineers agreed that it was not their job to install a heating system large enough to care for the deficiencies of the structure itself, but to find out where the drafts began and came through and where the temperatures were extreme in order to remove structural weaknesses. Over 80 moisture testing points were buried in the house to study the problems of moisture in the framework when subjected to air-conditioning, and of the destruction known to be caused by condensation in certain types of insulated houses.

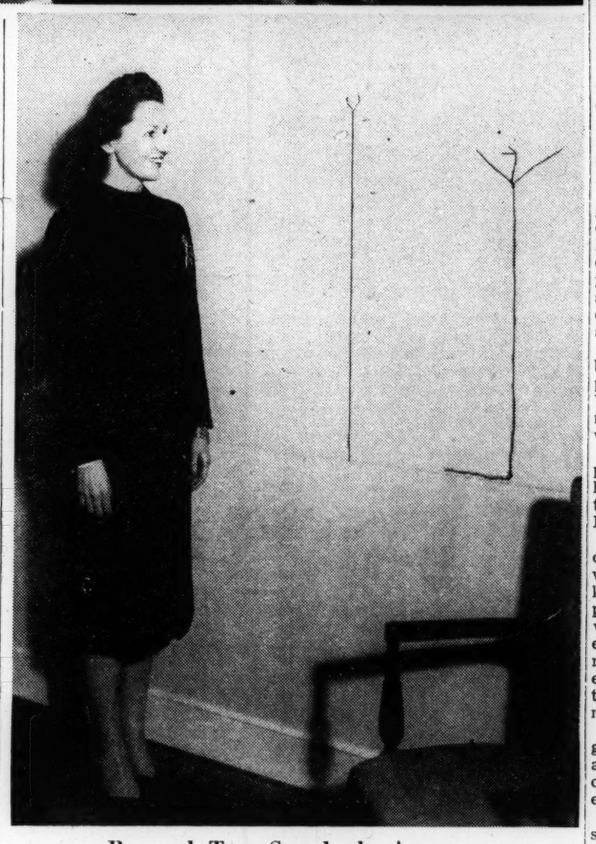
Temperatures in the walls at different points had to be compared with moisture changes to get a clear picture of what happens through condensation. That is where the thermocouples came in, to indicate the temperatures at nine different locations in the outside walls. The temperature recordings measured by these thermocouples are making possible a study of the effects of wind, rain, sunshine, or exposure on inside livability.

Drafts are caused to a large extent by cold walls which project their coldness without variation three to four inches into the room. This cold space around the room sets the air in motion. This movement is accentuated by loose fitting windows. And it usually blows up the nearest stairway like a wind tunnel. Good insulation in all walls is thus valued at hundreds of dollars in heat bills in only a short time.

Inside chimneys have been known to be more efficient than those on the outside, but never before has any engineering group attempted to determine just what an outside chimney cost in heat losses. This and other data of inestimable value for the "home of tomorrow" will shortly come streaming out of laboratory research such as that being undertaken at Illinois.

What Makes a House More Comfortable





Research Tests Supply the Answers

Above: Research Assistant R. J. Martin explains how recording potentiometers, flue gas temperature recorders, a water flow recorder, a water temperature drop recorder and the other imposing instruments are disclosing secrets about the relationship of all the elements of a house to make it more comfortable. Below: Here a member of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau inspects a typical thermocouple installation. Nearly 10 miles of wires like those shown in this picture were used in the test house to record temperatures and moisture control of the air.

Arboretum Sets Crab Apple Sunday

The largest collection of ornamental flowering crab apples in North America may be seen at the Arnold Arboretum this week end, officials of the Arboretum announced today. May 11 is to be "Crab Apple Sunday" at the Arboretum, and it is expected that blossoms will be in full bloom for this occasion.

Nature lovers may also view many hundreds of blooming azaleas, a few lilacs, and many other interesting flowers and plants. Lilacs are expected to be in full bloom by the middle of next week, and Sunday, May 18, is designated as "Lilac Sunday."

Public Hearing on May 16 On Base Pay for Waitresses

Minimum wages for waitresses and other women food and beverage workers throughout Massachusetts come to a public hearing at the State House on May 16, it is announced by the Minimum Wage Commission.

The $12 a week recommended for waitresses and the $16 a week for the others will then be reviewed by advocates and objectors. These pay rates were worked out by a wage board appointed by the Commission.

"Waitresses make up the largest group of women workers, with the exception of the household workers, remaining outside the minimum wage," said Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, today.

"We found many waitresses getting $1 a day, from which deductions were made for food and uniforms. Unless a girl received fairly good tips, she would come through at the end of the week with little money.

"There is a big need for the minimum wage for waitresses in this State."

Allowance for Tips

The number of women in the restaurant and hotel restaurant occupation in the State, the zone covered by the proposed minimums, is reported to be about 14,000.

Tips account for the difference between the wage advised for those serving tables, and the balance of the women workers.

Provisions of the recommendations of the wage board which will be placed before the public hearing include:

Work week: Anything in excess of 30 hours, for which the full minimum wage of $12 and $16 is due.

Part time: payable for 30 hours or less. For waitresses the part-time rate of pay is 28 cents an hour. For others 38 cents an hour.

Various Provisions

Waiting time: Time during which an employee is required or permitted to wait during the work day while no work is provided by the employer shall be counted as working time and shall be paid for at the minimum rate applicable to the total number of hours including such waiting time during which the employee is on duty during that week.

Reporting for work with no work provided: An employee who, by request or permission of the employer, reports for duty at the time set by her employer, regardless of whether she is assigned to actual work, shall be paid for at least four hours at the rate applicable under this order.

Uniforms: The employer shall furnish uniforms which he may require employees to wear while on duty and shall make no deduction from the minimum wage required by this order on account thereof. He shall launder, clean and maintain such uniforms unless he elects to pay employees to whom such laundering and maintenance is not furnished 50c per week in addition to the wage required by this order.

Gratuities: No gratuities from patrons or others shall in any event be counted as part of the minimum wage.

Meals: The employer may deduct from the minimum wage hereby established a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents (25c) for each meal as herein defined, actually furnished to an employee.

Lodging: The employer may deduct from the minimum wage hereby established not exceeding $2.75 for each full week for which adequate, decent and sanitary lodging is furnished to an employee.

Apprentices and Learners: No learners and no apprenticeship period shall be allowed.

R. I. No More Has 'Plus 40' Jobless Problem

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9—The problem of finding work for the unemployed man of more than 40 years is a problem no more in Rhode Island, thanks to the defense boom and the efforts of the State Employment Agency.

Hundreds of men who drifted from one job to another during the depression years, or were jobless, have found steady work now and are holding down vital jobs in a variety of Rhode Island industries.

The State Department of the American Legion, many of whose members were in the over-forty group, has co-operated with the State Employment Agency and has helped to find work for 1,100 war veterans, Edward H. Ziegler, State Legion Commander, says.

Among those who have found steady employment is a former part-time sporting goods salesman who, because of his skill as a marksman, is now an inspector at an arms manufacturing plant. A former shoe salesman is running a lathe, and a war veteran who had difficulty finding any work at all a few years ago now is regularly employed as a machinist.

The demand for workers has become so great that age of the applicant has ceased to be a bar, in fact has ceased even to be a factor to be considered in hiring at many plants. Some of the Rhode Island plant managers have come to prefer the older men who now are going back to work by the hundreds.

Herbert Joslin, Plant Superintendent at the Federal Products Corporation, which is turning out precision gauges and instruments, reports that his company actually shows a preference for more experienced men.

"The older man is apt to have a greater sense of responsibility and care," Mr. Joslin reports. "We have found that the older men can hold their own with the younger ones even in learning new skills. And he may stay with the company longer, for he is looking, above all, for a permanent place."

Down in East Greenwich, the busy Boston Wire Stitching Company's President, Joseph D. A. Whalen, also reports that older men are proving to be excellent workmen.

"We have tool makers in our plant 70 and 75 years old, and in hiring new men we make no distinction as far as age is concerned." Mr. Whalen says.

The State Employment Agency operates eight offices in this State where employment information is kept up to date to simplify the process of getting the right man to work in the right job. Begun several years ago as an expedient to reduce unemployment, it has been expanded recently to cope with the problem of defense employment.

Various apprentice-training programs under way in Rhode Island are being expanded to meet the increasing demand for more workers in defense industries.

The Rhode Island School of Design has expanded its engineering defense training program in cooperation with Brown University, has began a new class in jig, fixture, and tool design, and announced this week that plans are being completed for a special course to be conducted by the school at the Waltham Watch factory at Waltham, Mass., in machine, cam, and tool layout.

The School of Design also is conducting a defense course at Newport.

Other defense training courses operated by the Providence School Department, by NYA and by WPA also are being expanded to meet the increasing demand.

Rural South Kingstown this week put in its bid for a machine shop course to be conducted by NYA. The South Kingstown Chamber of Commerce made the request and called a mass meeting for all unemployed young men in the area to prove to NYA officials that there were plenty of South Kingstown candidates for the instruction.

Boom in Garden Seeds

It may or may not be signficant, but seed dealers in Rhode Island report the biggest boom in home gardening since the first World War days.

From every section of the State the indications are that Rhode Islanders are planting vegetables in their backyards in greater profusion than at any time since the great garden boom of 20-odd years ago.

The boom was a surprise to many interested persons, but not to Prof. Homer O. Stuart, Acting Director of the extension department at Rhode Island State College.

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Summer Rentals from $200 Upward
For Sale or Rent—An early Cape house of 8 rooms and bath; gas kitchen; waterfront location. Rental $500.
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For Sale — Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

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31,000 feet of land, fine location, grounds beautifully landscaped, fruit and shade trees, flower beds, etc. House stucco with slate roof, living room 25x15, tiled floor sun room, fireplaces in sun room and living room, porch in rear of house, lavatory on 1st floor, 5 chambers, large sleeping porch facing west, tiled bath; double garage. Built and occupied by owner. House in excellent condition.
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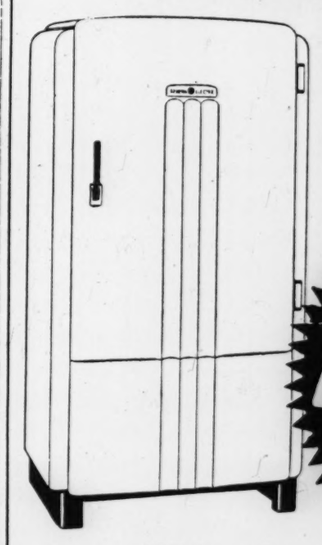
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Beef Prices Drop in Marts Despite Rising Cost Trends

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With the upward trend in food prices sufficiently pronounced to bring forth an admission by the official Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life of "a jump of 3.2 index points in the price of food and fuel in Massachusetts since March," the action of a chain system of stores in cutting meat prices has special importance today to housewives.

Beef prices, which have been hold on a high level for some time, were cut two cents a pound by this chain system, it was found by shoppers today. A selection of steaks, selling at 33 cents a pound in this and similar chains, is now 31 cents a pound, and the same story applies to a group of beef roasts, now offered at 31 cents and held to be top grades of heavy steer beef. These were retailing at 35 cents in the same stores through January, February and March. But last June they were 29 cents.

Roasts are Down

Face of the rump roast is down to 30 cents in chains, and in some instances a store is found where it is 29 cents. Rib roast is 23 cents a pound in some chains but 25 cents in others.

Smoked ham continues high with chains offering it at 27 cents a pound excepting where some cut-price merchant shaves off as much as three or four cents a pound as a special inducement to potential customers. Pork loins can be had as low as 17 cents a pound in some suburban cut-price stores but it is generally two cents and upward above that level.

Lamb legs are offered in some chain stores at 25 cents for the regular lamb, and 35 cents for "genuine" spring lamb, but in the case of one large suburban cut-price store, 21 cents is quoted for leg and loin. Veal legs are offered at 15 cents in that same shop, which is apparently the "low" for this week-end.

Turkeys are quoted at 28 cents a pound by chain stores and in some cases as low as 23 cents for a "Friday only" special. Chickens at 27 cents are an attraction offered by one chain system. They are native and weigh from 2½ to 3½ pounds. A heavier native roasting chicken is offered in another chain at 29 cents a pound. Capons can be had at 35 cents, and ducks as low as 17 cents, though one suburban store offers them at 16 cents for Friday only.

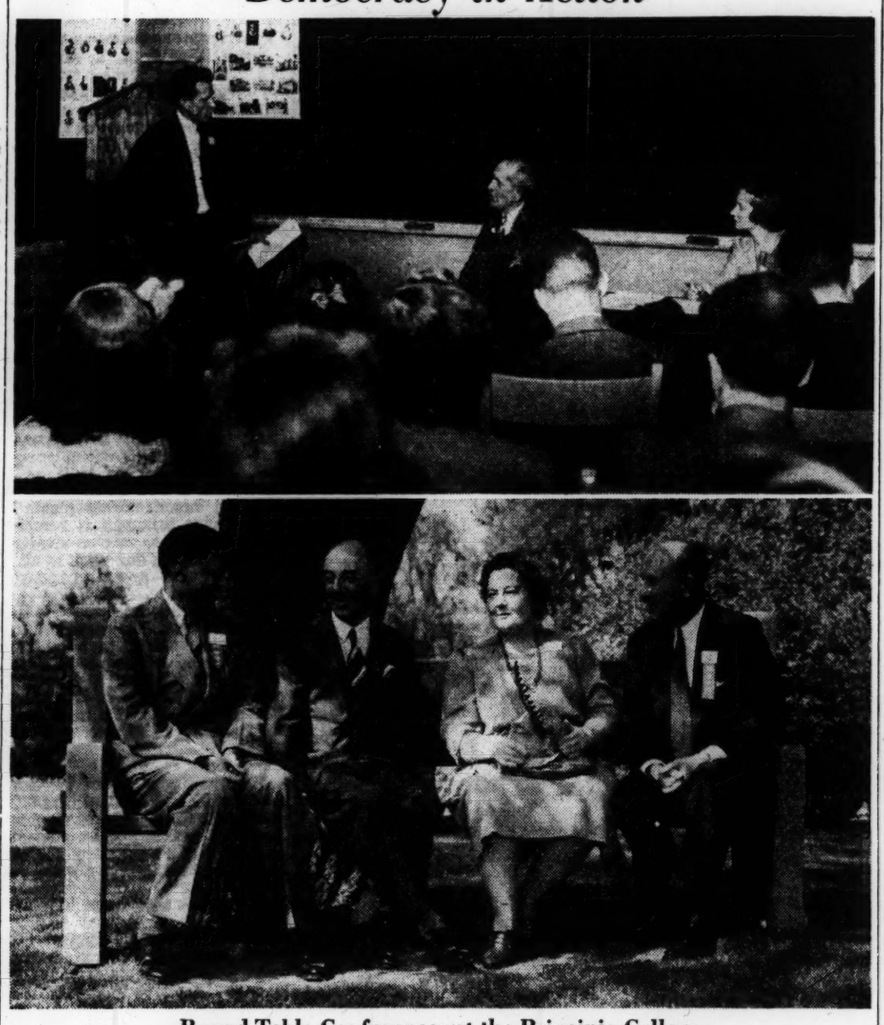
Seafood Bargains

Fish offers some bargains this week-end. Lobsters are lower, but this drop is seasonal, and still lower prices should prevail shortly. Live chicken lobsters can be had as low as 25 cents each in some cut-price stores. For those who prefer the cooked, fresh-opened lobster meat, the price is now down to $1.50 a pound in most fish stores. Fresh halibut can be had at 25 cents a pound, salmon at 27 cents and steak cod at 10 cents. Higher figures on each of these items are usually quoted in independent stores.

In vegetables and fruits, additional variety is provided as the season advances. Asparagus is more plentiful and less expensive. Jersey "grass" is offered in some chain stores as low as 23 cents a large bunch; grees peas, three pounds for 19 cents, and green beans, two pounds for 19 cents. Strawberries are more plentiful and the lowest in price this season. They are coming now from the Carolinas. One chain store offers them at 15 cents a quart basket. New cabbage is available as low as 4 cents a pound, California fresh carrots two bunches for 13 cents, and native rhubarb 5 cents a pound.

In the Faneuil Hall market area, Italian summer squash are found among the new arrivals. They are green. Regular yellow summer squash is on the market. California cantaloupes are on the market at 15 to 35 cents each, depending on size. California cherries, too, can be had at 35 cents a pound.

Democracy in Action



Round-Table Conferences at the Principia College

Upper: Donovan Richardson (left), Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, and Dr. Florian Znaniecki of the University of Illinois who led the discussion on social preparedness during the recent Government Conference held at The Principia. Lower: (Left to right) Clayton Ford, Chairman of The Principia School of Government; Nevile Butler, British Minister to the United States; Mrs. Angie W. Cox, Trustee of The Principia and sponsor of the School of Government, and Frederic E. Morgan, President of The Principia.

Close Debate at Principia Ends With Aid-Britain Vote

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—A majority of the student delegates attending the third annual Government Conference at The Principia College here last week end registered support of all-out-aid to Britain. The full significance of the event was by no means in that test. Observers felt it was rather in the fact that the discussions reflected pointedly the intensity of concern and also something of the indecision, even confusion, among the people of the Nation as a whole, on the war issue.

Here was democracy, not only in action, but jogging along at full speed.

The subject of the conference was National Preparedness. While this theme formed the framework of the program, interest broadened inevitably to the larger issue of isolation versus intervention. On this wide fundamental issue there was sharp cleavage, with a small majority on the nonisolation side. But in its consideration there were almost as many minor opinions on various specific phases as there were delegates.

Attending were 84 delegates from 21 small colleges in Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Indiana. The program was divided into a series of simultaneous round tables, three main addresses and a plenary or summary session.

Vigorous Opposition

Two of the three main speakers were on the aid-to-Britain side. All six of the round tables issued majority reports directly or indirectly supporting the same view. Behind this though was a wholesome but most vigorous dissension. The minority was large and vociferous. In fact, hearing the discussions one would have expected the final vote to go the other way, so strong, loud, and persistent was the argument against the aid-to-Britain idea.

It was evidently in appreciation of the fact that the minority was strong, and what was more important, effective, that Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, in a thoughtful summation talk at the close of the conference, addressed himself almost entirely to this group.

Further than that Dr. Elliott did something which most visitors and observers felt was much needed. He brought the thinking on the subject back to a moral plane. The student discussion had, for the most part, overlooked the moral issue. Arguments were built almost wholely around political or economic theories. That the moral issue may not have been overlooked entirely in the underlying thinking of delegates was shown perhaps by the final vote, but verbal exchanges were definitely on a material plane.

Dr. Elliott, with firmness and conviction, reminded the students that "we must keep love ahead of hate," that the real issue is one of right or wrong, totalitarianism or democracy, not simply a matter of helping Britain, or of choosing passively between war and peace. Unless the Nazi ideology is at least hamstrung in its progress, he insisted, this country will be faced with the choice of isolationism or resistance to aggression, "when it is too late."

Moral Concept Stressed

Dr. Elliott took particular issue with Dr. Brooks Emeny, Director of the Cleveland Foreign Affairs Council, who in an address the night before held, in essence, that the struggle is not so much between two moral concepts of government, as between two material forces seeking to determine which shall survive.

He urged, for instance, that this Nation must be just as reckless and immoral and dishonest as he said the Germans are in their effort to gain control in South America.

Dr. Elliott declared that the only way to combat Naziism in Latin America is to convince those people that the United States is not a threat to them.

"And to use Hitler's weapons to the extent suggested by Dr. Emery," Dr. Elliott said, "would be far from accomplish such purpose."

Nevile Butler, British Minister to the United States, opened the conference with a detached but pointed account of the "dangerous deferment" of preparation for the war in England.

"England was full of catchwords in the years immediately before the war," he admitted, "and it was unfortunately those sections of public opinion most vocal on foreign affairs that found it most difficult to make room among their cherished ideas of the 1920s for the grimmer realities that began in 1932."

Questions Countered

Mr. Butler countered questions as to whether he felt this Nation should enter the war by asserting he believed it would do whatever it finds necessary to protect itself from the dangers which it apparently has begun to recognize.

The Round Table on Foreign Policy, led by Dr. Isaac J. Cox of Northwestern University, Dr. Roland G. Usher of Washington University, and Dr. Harold S. Quigley of the University of Minnesota, adopted, by a vote of 10 to 6, this majority resolution: "That the United States should pursue a policy of 'all-out' aid to Britain and the democracies in order to secure British victory, defeat totalitarianism and check aggression, and finally achieve world co-operation."

The Round Table on Military Policy, led by Dr. George A. Andrews, Dean of The Principia College and former Lieut. Commander in the Navy, and Col. L. B. Kromer of the Army Cavalry Board, voted a resolution which said in part: "In view of the present trend of foreign policy, military preparations should be aimed to the aid of Britain and the ultimate defeat of Hitler, even to the extent of full participation in the war."

The Round Table on Social Preparedness, led by Dr. Florian Znaniecki, formerly of the University of Pozen, Poland, now at the University of Illinois, and Donovan Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, reached the conclusion that a degree of economic regulation is necessary if democracy is to meet the challenge of Naziism.

Dr. Znaniecki held that the United States, as a creative, expansive unit of civilization, cannot act in terms of defense, but must lead the world in a truly aggressive sense. Mr. Richardson took some exception to the premise that the Nation is fully ready to assume such world leadership, and turned the discussion to the immediate needs for improvement.

Calico Art Makes a Bow To the Public

Calico people and calico flowers and calico horses and dogs and cats, in fact, an entire little world made up of gay little scraps of calico will delight the visitors to Jays next week, when Miss Frances Fenton will be there to show her really exquisite work in this medium.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, where she had built up, with her partner, an interior decorating business, Miss Fenton came to New England some time ago and bought a fishhouse, now "Calico Gallery," on the Old North Wharf, Nantucket.

Her motifs, appliquéd in entrancing color composition, on all sorts of useful objects—aprons, dresses, cushions, bags and so forth—are cut directly out of the calico, with scissors, without the use of pattern or preliminary drawing. The effect is of crisp, fresh water colors.

Miss Fenton has developed a series of wall decorations, framed pictures in calico, including a number of scenic and architectural subjects. One is "Court House at Williamsburg," with the red brick building and green meadows most skillfully executed in the tiny, colored scraps. The background for this picture consists of a hundred-year-old piece of calico found in a little Rockport shop. "House on Beacon Hill" decorates a party bag.

"Bugs" is the title given to a gardener's apron, which, as the name suggests, is decorated with impudent calico insects, and with topsy-turvy letters. Accompanying the apron is a cushion named "Gardener's Knee," a well-made, solid sort of pad, with mitts and gardening tools in the design.

The aprons, which, incidentally, fit as neatly as a well-made dress, are so interesting and decorative they will probably be used more as part of a hostess costume than actual kitchen equipment. One apron entitled "Monday," for example, is much too interesting to hide behind a laundry door. The design, in various bright colors, on a blue ground, consists of jaunty garments pegged upon a line, a mocking row of clothes-pins of indisputable character, and a pup of exploring mind.

Up-to-date indeed is the evening knitting bag, to be carried along, dangling against a dainty frock, to reception or dinner dance, or night club. In delicate colors and design it is large enough to hold a pair of long needles and a sizable piece of work. Sitting out a dance, it suggests, can be an occasion for finishing up another "bundle for Britain" or sweater for a refugee. A hollyhock screen, three-paneled, in cool green tones splashed with brilliant color, is to be sold for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. P. S.

New Municipal Parking Lot Solves Many Quincy Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Quincy's new municipal parking lot in the center of town is working out as a more practical step than even its original supporters had visioned.

The lot, which will hold 2,000 cars, is the answer to everybody's problem: the shopper, the merchant, the policeman, the assessor.

For the shopper, the lot, being municipally owned, permits free parking. He can drive up, leave his car, and have two hours in which to shop without a guilty conscience reminding him that he parked with the back wheel over that red line.

Furthermore, he not only can park without delay or worry, he can park conveniently close to the shopping section, as before, the municipal parking area being located parallel to Hancock Street and the New Haven Railroad between Granite and School Streets.

For the merchant, the new area is a drawing card for business. Quincy believes it will draw more shoppers from surrounding towns for the sake of convenience. Shop owners on Hancock Street are preparing to build additional show windows at the rear of their stores to attract those who drive and park.

For the policeman the new parking area is a boon to traffic problems. It will take some of the congestion off Hancock Street, providing more facility of movement and less hard work for everybody—including the traffic officer.

And for the assessor it means more revenue to the City. Though assessors are not tax collectors, they set the rates to be paid and Quincy believes that property values along Hancock Street and bordering the parking area on the rear will rise, increasing the tax return. This means a slight increase in revenue, benefitting to a degree the City directly and the citizens generally.

While this sketchy analysis may be overdrawn a point or two, it illustrates Quincy's general attitude toward its latest municipal improvement. The parking plan apparently has won over the whole city.

About one third of the area has now been surfaced and the entire lot is in use. Piece by piece the City, through WPA projects and otherwise, is surfacing the entire lot and by the time the project is entirely completed the merchants preparing to make changes in the rear of their shops overlooking the lot will have made this improvement also.

Housing Project Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass. — Weymouth town officials predicted that the vigorous protest during the past few days by way of the Congressional delegation at Washington had temporarily halted the $630,000 defense housing project in North Weymouth, for which the Federal Government has already taken a 21-acre tract of land.

While occupants of houses in the are are anticipating notices to vacate, the town fathers believed that there was a chance for delay in calling for bids for the actual construction because of objections of many townspeople.

One Selectman, who chose not to be identified, said, 'I wired Senator Lodge that 'We just do not want the project here; can I put it any plainer than that?' and that Senator Lodge replied that Federal Housing authorities in Washington have agreed to delay action pending another conference with town officials.

Officials insist that objections are based entirely on the claim that the housing of defense workers employed at Fore River can be adequately met by the private building projects in the Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree, and Hingham sections.

The objectors point out that the housing of 177 families in the proposed development is unnecessary because of the rapid private building in the area. Opposition has also been raised to the type of construction planned by the Federal authorities.

Plastics Cut Weight

A new experimental automobile with a plastic body weighs about 300 pounds less than a comparable steel model.

Burgin Revives Job School Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., May 9—The Quincy School issue, after lying dormant for several months, was revived today by the statement of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy that he would recommend the City Council take immediate action if the School Board will furnish estimates of the cost.

Members of the school board, who two years ago planned a new trade school building to cost $215,000, saw Mayor Burgin's promise as a definite step toward the addition. The present facilities of the trade school rooms are greatly overtaxed.

The School Board believed that the new estimate would be about 10 per cent more because of the rise in cost of building materials.

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Quincy Keeps Its Yankee Equilibrium Amid History's Greatest 'Boom'

1917 carnival atmosphere lacking as unprecedented prosperity comes in wake of defense orders—Community remains resolute and serious with little indication of extravagant spending.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—If this town were geographically isolated like Virginia City, or Cripple Creek, it is probable there would be a dozen headlines a day coming from it. The sociololgists would be rushing to study it; sermons would be preached about it; hundreds, maybe thousands, of persons would be flocking to see it.

For Quincy, under impact of $600,000,000 worth of war orders, is booming. Not even the Klondike or Leadville had anything like its $750,000 weekly pay roll from the Fore River shipyards, where employment has expanded from a depression low of 820 men to 15,000 this morning and is on its way to 20,000.

City welfare costs have dropped from $27,000 a month to $8,000; retail sales are up 46 per cent; if you want to have your ears bent just talk with a housewife trying to find a house for rent.

But there is little of the hurdy-gurdy Boom Town atmosphere about Quincy, no great emphasis on entertainment; not even the $12 silk shirts of the war boom of two decades ago.

It's a boom, but its different. And in this difference lies a significant—heartening—story for the Nation.

But, first, let's get the picture of Quincy as it is this Spring of 1941. At the Chamber of Commerce they hazard the opinion that Quincy is currently the most prosperous defense center in the Nation, that more orders have been contracted here than in any town of comparable size in the Country.

That's an opinion admittedly subject to some protest, especially from some of the Pacific Coast aviation centers, or even such shipyards as Newport News. But the fact remains that Quincy has been awarded no less than 75 per cent of the total prime contracts given out in the vital arsenal State of Massachusetts.

Great Sprawling Plant

And when you speak of prime contracts in Quincy you speak of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which came into possession of the historic old iron boat building plant on Fore River back in 1913.

Its great sprawling array of giant sheds, huge overhead cranes, gargantuan berths with networks of steel scaffolding rising around the first of some 40 vessels on order for the United States Navy, including a $50,000,000 battleship, several cruisers, destroyers, and airplane carriers. In addition, the yard is turning out Maritime Commission freighters as fast as it can. Simultaneously, the Yard is rushing work on two additional ways and two extensions of older ways, and throwing up additional shop facilities in a $13,000,000 program to handle the work as speedily as possible.

The wheels of defense are in motion at Fore River. Make no mistake about that.

One of the most thrilling sights in America today can be seen by standing outside the Fore River main gate when the shift changes at three in the afternoon.

A whistle blows, a deep throated whistle, as if it came from one of the "American Ex" boats tied up in the fitting-out dock. Then another whistle pipes a shrill blast nearby. A few late stragglers garbed in grease covered overalls, lift their heavily calked shoes in a trot to make it past the timekeeper's window.

Just Americans

From near-by warehouses a thin trickle of men start out the gate, each is carefully scrutinized by the guards. Down the broad center lane of the plant other overalled men join the procession. The trickle becomes a flood. Almost as far down as the eye can reach is a closely packed surge of 10,000 American workmen. They are not regimented, but they seem to be. There is a kind of order, a formation to it, and the effect is one of dynamic power in motion.

They do not sing. The tramp of their feet is drowned in the shipyard noise, the pound of air hammers, the hiss of the welder's torch, the screech of the cranes, the chug of donkey engines. One moment, marching up to the gate they are part—a major part—of America's greatest shipyards. At that moment these men are integral parts of the Battle of the Atlantic. Upon them rests as much responsibility as upon their colleagues on the Clydeside.

Then, these men cross the street, buy a newspaper, step into a car and are just you or me, John Smith, Bill Jones, or what you will, Americans, puzzled by the same things that puzzles us all.

One near you holds a newspaper in his thick machinst's fingers. The headline says the Germans have bombed the shipyards at Belfast again.

"Doesn't look good," he observes.

"Think we should get in?"

"What else can we do?" he asks wearily, "They'll be over here next."

A policeman standing by looks at him with disapproval.

"Yeah, win another war for the House of Lords, I suppose."

So it goes. It is America, undergoing great travail of spirit, as Winston Churchill says.

Your interventionist friend rounds the corner where his wife is patiently waiting in a new Plymouth convertible, replete with chromium, special lights and red leather. Your friend has been splurging, probably working overtime to pay for the white sidewalled tires.

He slides under the wheel. It's a new toy. "Boy, can she go!"

Mechanized "Division"

The great line of marching men soon becomes a traffic snarl, then, presently, it becomes a roaring mechanized division shooting arms out in four directions at once.

And, for Quincy, this is one of the most encouraging aspects of the defense efforts. For this mechanized division makes possible the dispersal of this mighty group of shipbuilders to a whole defense area. Draw a circle about 20 miles in diameter around Quincy, and you will have a great population center of 2,000,000 people, with housing, highways, transportation and distribution sufficient for the demands.

It is a great economic shock absorber, this community.

The community can absorb the shock, but it does take a bit of doing, and the brunt falls on Quincy. For, obviously, workers try to get just as near their job as possible. The majority of Fore River's 15,000 men live in Quincy. They spend their overtime-fatted pay checks along Hancock street; they buy their used cars and their new cars in Quincy. They buy their new clothes and their new furniture in Quincy.

And it all adds up to a boom, but a genteel boom.

You drop in and talk with the proprietor of a department store.

"Sure, we feel the Fore River pay roll. Sure, there's a boom. But, remember, that Fore River didn't come up with a bang last June like most of these other defense plants. It was going good as far back as 1939.

"But now that employment has almost doubled down there in the last few months, there has been a sharp acceleration. They say the yard average is about $35 a week. But I have seen very few checks that low. Most of those that come through here for cashing run above $50 and under $70.

"What are they buying? Well, a surprising amount of furniture. The gadgets are going strong, too; new stoves and electric refrigerators. Things for the house.

"And, now, here is a surprising thing. It's a boom, but there is none of this frenzied buying we had 20 years ago. These people have just come out of a long depression. They don't buy silk shirts; they come over for the sales of plain white broadcloth at $1.39."

No Carnival Atmosphere

The streets are thronged, especially Saturday afternoons, busy as at Christmastime. You have heard these people are having trouble finding housing.

Edwin J. McEwan, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, says not. He claims a survey last September showed 3,700 houses and apartments available in the defense area ranging from Brockton to Dorchester. He says he took this information to Washington, and assured authorities there that another 3,000 units would be privately built before the year was out, making a total available of somewhere around 7,000 units. These, he told Housing Co-ordinator Charles F. Palmer, would suffice.

No Debts Wanted

Quincy wants no expansion that means new debt for new streets, sewers, schools and other city costs. They would like to see available units filled.

This seemed agreeable to Washington. Plans for a $7,500,000 project was shelved. Then, it was proposed that the new low-cost housing project in South Boston be utilized temporarily for defense workers. That meant 873 units. The idea was approved.

But labor leaders objected. South Boston was far away, they said, it made the traffic problem more acute. They interested Federal Works Administrator John Carmody in their case. Apparently as a compromise, the Federal Government is undertaking to build 177 units in North Weymouth, only a short distance from the yards, at a cost of $630,000.

You talk with a housewife. She tells you she has been living in a house rented from a bank. The bank, she says, was ordered by the State Banking Department to move tenants out of all houses that had been held for more than five years and sell them.

She has been ordered to move, and has searched Quincy over for a $35 to $40 a month house. Landlords, she reports, do not even consider painting or redecorating.

Houses for $4,000

The consensus seems to be that something should be done. Mr. McEwan believes he has a sensible solution. He says he has a builder who can put up an attractive house for a little more than $4,000.

These can be financed with $50,000,000 in capital available, he says, in Quincy banks, and paid for by workers at the rate of $40 a month. In 20 years the mortgage will be paid off.

You drop in at City Hall to see Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, now rounding out his sixth year as Mayor. He's proud of the fact that Quincy taxes have gone down a little each year of his incumbency. They were $34.40 when he came into office. They're $31.20 now.

The additions at the Fore River, the new Procter & Gamble soap factory and residential building have all helped, he concedes. They have added about $4,000,000 to the taxable property of the city. The pay rolls have shrunk WPA and welfare costs, too, he tells you.

There are problems a plenty for the Yards and for Quincy. But the city has made a notable contribution to democracy in the past with its Adamses and its iron ships. It can be counted on to do no less in the present emergency—and to keep its balance while doing it.

By a Staff Photographer

Center of New England's Unprecedented Defense Activity

Upper: Part of the 10,000 men that come off the day shift at 3 p. m. in the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy. Inset: Edwin J. McEwan, Chamber of Commerce Secretary who is active in Quincy's defense housing problem. Center: Quincy's attractive business center, including a portion of the retail district where sales are up 46 per cent. Lower left: Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, proud of six consecutive years of tax reductions, confident Quincy can absorb the current "boom" without losing its balance. Lower right: Illustrative of the automobiles that cause a traffic problem at Fore River, but also serve to distribute the pay roll over a whole defense area.

Quincy Bay a Busy Center Of Summer Boating Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., May 9—Quincy, the ship-building center, has long been a pleasure-craft center of the South Shore, and this summer is no exception.

Because of the boom created by the huge-spending naval program Quincy yachting organizations this summer expect the greatest season in history.

Highlight of the season will be the fourth annual Quincy Bay Race Week, five days of sailboat racing open to one-design boats in Massachusetts Bay waters.

This year Quincy Bay Week opens July 27, with Quincy Yacht Club spensoring the first two days' sailing. Squantum Yacht Club takes over for the next two days, while Wollaston Yacht Club concludes the week's festivities with one day's sailing.

Quincy's spacious Wollaston Boulevard provides the grandstand for thousands of spectators during race week and the regular weekend yacht races of the Quincy organizations.

Rich tradition fills the pages of Quincy's yachting. The Quincy Yacht Club, with its quarters at Houghes Neck, is the oldest yacht club on the South Shore, being founded in 1874. John Quincy Adams was its third commodore, while Charles Francis Adams gained much of his famed racing skill of "taking a boat to windward" from experiences of tackling the tricky currents of Hull Gut and Hingham Bay.

The Squantum Yacht Club, overlooking Quincy Bay, has long been called "the sailin'est" club on the South Shore. Home of the Indian Class, Boston Bay's most popular racing yacht, the Squantum club prides itself in its racing skippers, crews and sailboats.

Both Squantum and its neighbor, the Wollaston Yacht Club, have boosted junior racing along the South Shore.

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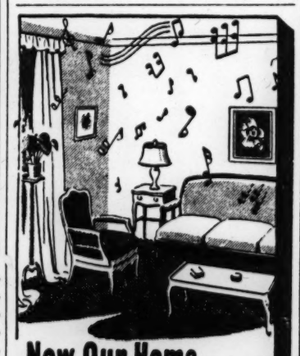
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Business and Industry

Mayer Gets Top Salary As Executive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis B. Mayer kept top ranking as America's highest paid executive last year, receiving $697,048 as managing director of production for Loew's, Inc., motion picture company.

This was brought out in a study of dozens of annual reports filed by large corporations with the Securities Commission.

Mr. Mayer's remuneration from Loew's was $8,677 more than in the previous year. He had no close competition for first place. The second highest on the pay list was Eugene G. Grace with $478,144 as president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation. George W. Hill received $456,415 as president of the American Tobacco Company and appeared to be a safe third.

These figures do not represent America's largest incomes, however, since many persons who get only small salaries or no salary at all have large incomes from investments. The Treasury reported recently that 41 persons paid taxes last year on 1939 incomes of $1,000,000 or more.

Behind the top three in salaries or other remuneration came Hunt Stromberg, who got $332,267 as supervisor of production for Loew's, and Nicholas M. Schenck, who was paid $318,881 as president.

The $200,000 bracket included: W. C. Fields, $255,000, and Deanna (Edna Mae) Durbin, $209,833, both paid by Universal Pictures Company, Inc.; Paul M. Hahn and Vincent Riggio, $251,849 each as vice presidents of American Tobacco Company; Harry F. Sinclair, $200,930 as executive committee chairman of Consolidated Oil Corporation; Walter S. Gifford, $210,150 as president of American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Ernest T. Weir, $245,400 as chairman and George R. Fink, $245,300 as president of National Steel Corporation; Robert C. Stanley, $215,350 as president of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.; Harry W. Bracy, $206,402 as a branch manager for Kroger Grocery & Baking Company.

Bing Crosby was paid $150,000 by Universal Pictures.

G. W. Vaughn was paid $148,671 as president of Curtis-Wright Corporation and B. S. Wright got $72,573 as vice president. National Distillers Products Corporation paid $165,500 to Seton Porter as president and $98,014 to Charles L. Jones as executive vice president.

Walter P. Paepke got $190,243 as president of Container Corporation of America. Bethlehem Steel Corporation listed $179,443 paid both to Quincy Bent and Robert Mackall as directors, and $139,506 paid both to Robert E. McMath and Frederick A. Shick as vice president and comptroller, respectively.

Heads Crane Co.

John H. Collier

Elected President of Crane Co. succeeding the late Mr. Charles B. Nolte. Mr. Collier has been with the company since 1903.

G. M. April Sales Greatest for Any Month in History

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors broke all its previous one-month sales records in April, the company announced, selling more cars and trucks to consumers within the United States than it ever before had sold in the same length of time throughout the world.

The new record, 272,853, ran 17,000 ahead of the month's sales of 233,735 units to dealers in the United States and Canada plus export shipments.

Company officials said this indicated a stiff reduction in dealers' stocks, inasmuch as customers were buying automobiles faster than General Motors' factories could turn them out.

Until April sales were recorded, General Motors' best selling month had been March of this year. These two record smashers helped place the first four months of 1941 at the top of all one-third year records with sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus exports of 965,601 units, compared with the previous high of 750,837 established in 1929 and the previous second best mark of 745,929 set last year.

April sales in this classification totaled 255,887 compared with 247,683 in March and 196,747 in April, 1940.

Sales to dealers in the United States alone were 233,735 units, compared with 226,592 in March and 183,900 in April, 1940.

The April sales total of 272,853 cars to domestic consumers compared with 253,282 in March and 183,481 in April, 1940.

House Committee Approves Extending FHA to July 1, 1944

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee approved legislation to extend the life of the Federal Housing Administration to July 1, 1944, and authorize the President to increase from $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 the total mortgages insured under the Housing Act.

The FHA could increase its outstanding liability from $100,000,000 to $165,000,000.

The bill provides for an increase from $2,500 to $5,000 in maximum loans for repair and improvement of structures and a boost of from $2,500 to $3,000 for loans on new housing units, both under Title I. Chairman Henry Steagall (D-Alabama) explained that most improvement projects involved apartment houses and large dwellings for which $2,500 was inadequate.

Under present law, the Housing Administration would cease to function next July 1.

Humble Oil Net Off in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Humble Oil & Refining Co. reported for the year 1940 net profit of $28,107,503, equal to $3.13 a share on its capital stock. This compared with $29,950,288, or $3.33 a share, in 1939.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

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Banker Urges Purchasing Of Defense Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9—A concerted campaign of savings by the American people through the purchase of defense bonds and bank deposits, will help convert the war economy into permanent and useful purposes and stabilize business, Andrew Mills, Jr., declared immediately following his election as President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at its 125th Anniversary conference at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here today. Mr. Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York, succeeds Myron F. Converse, head of the Worcester (Mass.) Five Cents Savings Bank.

"The present intensive activity in practically all lines of industry provides the opportunity to turn other wheels for enduring benefit," Mr. Mills declared as the conference came to a close today. "This year our national income should rise well above 80,000,000,000, thereby providing a comfortable surplus for millions of workers previously unemployed or employed at public expense.

Urges Savings

"Let me urge everybody to save a share of income, no matter how small. Such money can be securely deposited in our banks or directly invested in the new defense bonds issued by the Government. Mutual institutions will render their full co-operation in assisting the public to acquire these bonds.

"We are living in a time of emergency. All of us must do our share. I have confidence that the American ideal will survive and prevail."

Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, proposed a five-point program for the redevelopment of blighted areas of housing in cities throughout the country. Mr. Ferguson urged that cities: (1) Assemble a sufficiently large aggregation of property to permit harmonious improvements that will create their own enviroment; (2) Device a redevelopment plan appropriate to the neighborhood that will meet the long term needs of the real estate market and be conducive to well-being of city; (3) Cooperate in changing re-planning and in adjusting utilities, parks, playgrounds, schools and other facilities as may be required to fit the new undertaking; (4) Adopt such measurers as will prevent recurrence of the excesses which contributed to blighting of the area in the past, and (5) devise a sound financial program for the project.

Says Realty Burdened

Excessive taxation was seen by Lawrence B. Elliman, New York real estate authority, as a hobble upon realty development.

"Gross over-assessment of real property has attained such proportions that our old, familiar dictum, 'The power to tax is the power to destroy,' now assumed a menacing significance," Mr. Elliman declared. "Developments in the field of assessed valuation, particularly as epitomized in the borough of Manhattan, New York, have gone far toward raising the specter of destruction by taxation, and it is a form of destruction which involves not only property interest, but the annihilation of fundamental rights as well. Continued violation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution strikes at the very basis of democratic government." Mr. Elliman said the over-taxation was not the worse phrase of over-assessment, as over-assessment operates to depress the value of the very property it seeks to inflate.

Other speakers on today's program were A. George Gilman, President of the Malden (Mass.) Savings Bank; Bernard F. Hogan, President of the Greater New York Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, and Philip W. Kniskern, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia.

Excess Reserves Decline in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The defense savings drive caused a $60,000,000 cut in lendable excess reserves of banks in the week ended May 7.

The Federal Reserve Board said the decline, which reduced the supply of idle money to $5,710,000,000, was due primarily to an $80,000,000 increase in money in circulation, and that this was the evidence of people drawing money out of the banks to buy the new Federal securities. In the first week of the drive, the Treasury sold $114,880,000 of the new securities.

Besides providing money to finance the defense program, one of the purposes of the saving drive was to prevent further rises in the amounts of idle money in the banks.

Eastern Air Lines Net For Quarter 85c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Air Lines, Inc., reported net profit for the March quarter of $486,483, or 85 cents a share, compared with $511,579, or 89 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President, told stockholders the line flew 4,822,561 revenue miles in the three months, an increase of 33.2 per cent over the 1940 quarter. Increases of $694,950 in expenses and $76,000 in federal tax provision resulted, however, in a decrease in the comparative net profit.

Defense Is Seen Affecting Standards of Working People

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people here see the "guns versus butter" problem, as it applies to the defense program and labor, dividing into three chapters.

The first chapter is taken as nearly coming to an end. In this chapter, men in overalls have staged a great economic advance, as a result of the war and the defense program, and at nobody's cost except the cost of added employment to make the goods. There has been an advance in hourly wage rates; there has been a lengthening of the work-week, at time-and-a-half over 40 hours; and there has been an increase in total employment. As a total result pay rolls have increased about 40 per cent since the war began, and they are still going up, because these three reasons are working faster now than ever.

Farmers, too, are doing better; 1940 farm income advanced about $500,000,000 to $9,100,000,000 and was originally estimated at $9,500,000,000 for this year; that estimate was raised recently to $10,000,000,000, and since the latter estimate farm prices have advanced sharply from cotton to hogs, due partly to the lend-lease bill, partly to the very substantial increases in crop loan rates proposed in the Fulmer and Bankhead bills.

Income Redistribution

In this first chapter of the "guns-versus-butter" problem, the advance in labor and farm income has not been at the expense of the propertied, owning, entrepreneurial or higher-income-bracket classes. It has been financed, in effect, by a general increase in the national income, now running at the rate of well over $80,000,000,000 a year, against a rate of around $65,000,000,000 when the war broke out. In fact there has been a mild increase in the income of the wealthier classes.

The second chapter of "guns-versus-butter" or "all aid short of war" appears to be one in which workmen and farmers, particularly workmen, seem likely to gain further increases in income but only at the expense of the owning classes and of persons of higher income. This redistribution of the national income, under the aegis of the defense program, is not being effected so much directly through higher wages and lower profits, as indirectly through the Treasury.

It does appear that wages are in a sharp uptrend while corporate profits are in a sharp downtrend—but this is somewhat of an over-simplification of the method by which the total national income is being diverted from the wealthier to the poorer. The important thing is that on the one hand most of the wage increases (as well as increased farm income) is coming directly out of the pocket of the Treasury. For the current wave of wage increases is to a steadily increasing extent at the Treasury's cost. For defense industries, the Treasury will have to pay in higher prices for defense contracts, particularly to those firms with cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, those with escalator clauses in their contracts, and those whose contracts are yet to be drawn.

Treasury Loses in Taxes

And for all industry, the Treasury will have to stand most of the cost because these higher wages cut down the amount of taxable corporate income, and since the Treasury is now taking about 65 per cent of the top of every large successful corporation's net income, that means that for every dollar of added wages the Treasury loses about 65 cents in taxes—a proportion which will be increased sharply when tax rates are increased this month or next.

As a result of these revenue losses the Treasury's deficit is increased, and it is therefore driven to seek more revenue. If, as Mr. Henderson says, next year's defense outlays are to run nearly $20,000,000,000, it is fairly safe to conclude that at least $2,000,000,000 of this will be a direct contribution to labor in the form of higher basic wage rates plus time-and-a-half for overtime in the now rapidly lengthening work week.

Since the taxes now currently proposed will come largely out of the owning or higher-income classes, it is obvious that in this second chapter of the guns-versus-butter story, workmen are getting their increased income out of the pockets of the higher-incomed and owning classes. In this connection Senator O'Mahoney recently released some TNEC figures showing what might easily be suspected, that most dividends go to the income-tax-paying classes. Hence the proposed tax increase on corporation earnings are, in effect, taxes on people with incomes up in the thousands. Moreover, a good proportion of the proposed new excise taxes, particularly those proposed by Messrs. Henderson and Eccles, fall on goods bought heavily by the middle income classes.

So, in general, the Treasury is paying more to the lower-income groups, and taking more from the higher.

The third chapter in the story, it is felt, is to come soon. In this chapter the lower-income classes, having largely exhausted the possibilities of transfer of income from the higher-income classes, will have to bear the brunt themselves of any further increase in the defense program.

Reversal of Argument

In this direction it is argued that the latest proposed increases in the defense program will definitely require reduction in civilian consumption. The bulk of that consumption siamong the masses.

On this point a curious reversal of argument has occurred. Those sympathetic with the propertied classes have argued since John Stuart Mill that these classes constituted the really important buyers of goods and givers of employment; but on the other hand, those sympathetic with the lower-income folk have, particularly in recent years, vigorously pushed the "mass-purchasing-power" theory that only by better wages for "the masses" and more income for the farmers could industry really find a market.

These attitudes, for instance, explain why in general the "conservatives" favored the sales tax, while "liberals" oppose such taxes because "they would discourage mass consumption."

Today, however, the positions have switched. Conservatives have suddenly adopted the mass-purchasing-power theory, which enables them to argue that if civilian consumption is to be checked, to make room for the defense program, it is more important to check the spending of the masses than of the classes. Hence, in particular, they are for raising most of the Treasury's new requirements by means of excise taxes, which are sales taxes, and they use the very argument once used tgainst sales taxes, in their facor—i. e., that sales taxes discourage consumption.

The attitude of the "liberals," on the other hand—i. e., those more sympathetic with the lower-income groups—is best exemplified in the official C. I. O. proposal to Congress that the family income-tax exemption be lifted back to $2,500, that no excise taxes be imposed, and that the tax increases come entirely out of corporate income and the higher personal incomes.

Mass Buying Theory May Win

It looks as though, in the end, the mass purchasing power theory will win in the hands of the conservatives, as it used to win in the hands of the liberals. The defense program has grown so big, and corporate net incomes and the higher personal incomes have been whittled down so small, that there isn't near enough left in these incomes, even at higher rates than already proposed, to pay for the defense program as now envisaged. If every dollar of every private income over $5,000 were taken it would hardly yield today over $10,000,000,000 and if every dollar of corporate income were taken only another $3,000,000,000 might result.

To put it another way, about 70 per cent of the total of individual and family incomes go to those getting under $3,000 according to some calculations, and over 85 per cent according to others. The enormous increases in retail sales reported in recent months are said to appear to come in large part from the lower-income group, as is quite natural, since their incomes are well known to be rising sharply while dividends, interest, and the take of entrepreneurs have, as a result of the second chapter in the guns-vs.-butter story, already ceased to rise.

Hence as soon as the defense program grows large enough to crowd palpably into civilian living standards, it must inevitably crowd into the standards of working people.

There are two cushions—first, there is still considerable slack in the national economy to be taken up in the form of multiple-shift factory operations, further farming out of orders, and the absorption into the working population of excess farmers, of second and third wage-earners in working class families, and of housewives and other unoccupied or now partially occupied persons; and second there are still possibilities of shearing off the higher incomes and tossing the result into the Treasury.

But these possibilities are not limitless, while the needs of the defense program are. Hence the rise in working class standards will have to come to an end and be reversed, as in Germany and, more recently, in Britain.

This may come in several ways. It may come through lower wages or rescinding of time-and-a-half privileges. Or, if these are continued, it may come in higher prices for necessities. Or, thirdly, it may have to come in the form of ever-stiffer sales taxes on the workman's essentials, which may, in the end, prove to be the largest untapped revenue source for financing an all-out defense program.

Shares of N. Y. Central Reported Privately Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The brokerage firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. was understood to be the purchaser of about 187,000 shares of New York Central Railroad stock offered privately Thursday. The stock represented British holdings, it was believed.

The firm declined to comment on the reported purchase, but other sources said there was no reoffering of the block.

The last big deal in British stocks handled privately was the 100,000 shares of Socony-Vacuum stock purchased by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt earlier in the week.

New York Central closed on the stock exchange Thursday at $13.50 a share, up 37½ points.

Motor Wheel Corp.

Motor Wheel Corp. reported net profit in the March quarter amounted to $636,635, equal to 75 cents a share on its capital stock, compared with $614,208, or 73 cents a share, in the March quarter in 1940.

Installment Selling Curb Now Planned

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed today that it is prepared to curb installment selling of automobiles and other consumer goods in order to prevent inflation and to conserve industrial resources for the defense program.

The board and a staff of experts, headed by Dr. Carl Parry, has made a study of the problems of "buying on time" and are waiting for President Roosevelt and Price Administrator Leon Henderson to authorize them to seek Congressional powers to regulate the business.

Board to Have Powers

The proposed powers would permit the board to say how much should be paid down on articles and how much time consumers should get to pay off the remainder.

If the powers are voted, plans call for applying them immediately to the new and used car financing business. Experts believe that down payments should be boosted above one-third of total price and that the payment time for the balance should be cut down from the present average of 18 months to about a year.

The automobile business was ticketed for initial action, first because it is responsible for about half of the installment financing in the country, and secondly because automobile plants, labor and materials are needed for the defense program.

Refrigerators, radios, furniture and other expensive consumer items would be next on the list, officials said.

Home Financing Important

The experts view financing of new houses as the biggest problem after automobiles, but said it was one which might be sidestepped. Although home construction may compete with defense needs for labor and materials, the experts credit it with important social benefits and note that in some areas the defense program, itself, is responsible for large new housing demands.

One official said he had long favored regulation of installment credit in order to minimize the ups and downs of business, but the defense program has accentuated the need for such controls.

Generally, he said, business fluctuations are aggravated by the fact that in good times average consumers are induced by liberal installment credit to buy more than they can afford and speed the boom. Then in hard times, they are so loaded with payments that they are unable to contribute even a normal amount of purchasing power to stimulate current trade.

The board considers itself the logical agency for controlling installment credit because the activity would fit in with its general credit control activiites in the monetary and banking fields.

Carloadings Make New High for 1941; 19 P. C. Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 794,301 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 72,599 cars, or 10.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 128,754 cars, or 19.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 222,276 cars, or 38.9 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings for the week established a new high for 1941 and were the largest since the week of Nov. 2, 1940, when loadings totaled 794,797.

Loadings were the highest for any corresponding week since 1930 when they totaled 974,674.

Much of the increase was due to resumption of operations in the Appalachian coal fields. Coal loadings increased 53,607 cars above the preceding week. The figure, however, was nearly 30,000 cars under the corresponding week in 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk	Inc over—Last wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	358,917	9,821	86,438
Lcl-than-carlot mdse	163,691	1,636	13,789
Coal	92,786	53,607	†29,758
Grain and grain prods	33,854	111	681
Western districts	20,243	117	†437
Livestock	12,835	312	†226
Western districts	9,692	†49	†373
Forest products	42,674	2,152	11,459
Ore	79,271	3,835	43,793
Coke	10,273	1,125	2,588

†Decrease.

Pittsburgh Coal Estimates Strike Cost Over $500,000

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The 30-day shutdown of soft coal mines in April will cost the Pittsburgh Coal Company more than $500,000, Chairman A. K. Oliver reported to stockholders.

The miners returned to their jobs under a new contract calling for a $1 a day wage boost. Mr. Oliver said this increase and the paid vacation provisions would jump labor costs of the company $2,250,000 a year—almost double the $1,255,000 profit reported in 1940.

Pittsburgh Coal, whose $127,600,000 assets are the largest of any commercial producer of soft coal, had a profit of $747,974 for the quarter ended March 31, after provisions for all charges. That was the biggest profit for any quarter in the company's history and an increase of $383,016 over profits of the corresponding period of 1940.

The company has made profits in but two other of the past 15 years, a net of $146,000 in 1934 and $15,600 in 1929.

N. Y. Curb Official

© Bachrach

W. A. Mandell

Boston Investment Men to Hear Special Curb Exchange Agent

In an effort to create better understanding and closer collaboration between The New York Curb Exchange and those throughout the country in the producing end of the business, Winthrop A. Mandell, special representative of The New York Curb Exchange, will address a meeting of Boston investment men to be held on the floor of the Boston Stock Exchange at 3:30 p. m., Thursday, May 15.

Arrangements for the local gathering were made by the Regional Public Relations Committee for New England, composed of Forrester A. Clark, Chairman, H. C. Wainwright & Co., E. H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks, and Stanley Clark, Estabrook & Co.

Mr. Mandell will talk on the "Functions and Facilities of The New York Curb Exchange which directly affect the producers of business," with special reference to an interpretation of the current rules and policies of the Exchange which protect producer and client.

Mr. Mandell has spent 25 years in the security business working in retail sales, sales management and new business, wholesale and retail for member and non-member firms.

Crude Oil Demand Reported 11 P. C. Above Last Year

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The oil industry currently is riding the crest of the recent widespread price increases and the prospect of continuing strong demand for refined products.

This is the viewpoint of oil sources in this capital of the state which produces approximately half of the nation's crude.

Olin Culberson, member of the State Railroad Commission, which regulates the industry in Texas, pointed out that demand for crude was 11 per cent above the same month last year.

Based on generally improving business conditions, his opinion was that the greater demand would continue at an even greater ratio.

The industry is on the threshhold of the normally heavier consumption period of the year, due to weather more conducive to automobile travel, he pointed out.

This year, he said, more people are going back to work, have more money and are buying more automobiles. As a result peak gasoline consumption this summer should be very high. "The increased crude price last month reflects a good condition in the industry, and I anticipate still further increases," he asserted.

Another factor tending to show the healthy situation is heavy withdrawals of gasoline in the last two weeks, which necessarily would cause more demand for crude.

More RFC Defense Loans Are Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nearly $5,000,000 of defense loans were announced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Tampa Shipbuilding Co., Tampa, Fla., got a loan of $2,017,000 for construction of shipbuilding facilities for the Navy. This was in addition to a previous loan of approximately $200,000.

Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kan., was loaned $2,049,200 in connection with making airplanes and parts for the Army.

A $500,000 loan went to the National Road Joint Manufacturing co., Chicago to finance fulfillment of a War Department contract for the manufacture of outdoor kitchen cabinets.

The American Cruiser Co., Detroit, was loaned $180,000 in connection with Naval construction.

Brokers' Loans Decline $13,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $317,000,000.

The week ended May 7 and the total represented a decrease of $13,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $477,000,000.

Latin America Putting U. S. Loans to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUIDAD TRUJILLO, Santo Domingo—Loans in Latin America have taken on the character of public works projects familiar to residents of every state and city in the nation. Millions are being loaned in this part of the world to give a lift to war stagnated trade and industry. The money is being carefully channeled where it will contribute most to Uncle Sam's good-will program while directly benefiting the people of the borrowing nation.

A slaughter house and refrigerating plant being constructed here in Santo Domingo with $1,500,000 borrowed from the Import-Export Bank is typical. The slaughter house project illustrates the care with which officials of the United States Government and those of the Republic of Santo Domingo surveyed the field before the loan was granted or accepted.

Ship Cattle

Cattle to be slaughtered in Santo Domingo will be shipped 75 miles across Mona Channel to Puerto Rico where a population of 1,850,000 depends largely upon imported food for sustenance. Added to the heavy Puerto Rican population is the increasing influx of United States Army and Navy personnel. Still further complicating the problem of feeding all of these people is a war-time shipping problem

Much thought was given to the problem of feeding the civilian population of Puerto Rico when the island became headquarters for the Panama Canal's heaviest armed Caribbean outpost. The surveys and reports forwarded to Washington by the commanding general came under study when Dominican and United States Government officials first discussed a slaughter house loan. Today construction is under way and should continued shipping loans curtail freight service now enjoyed by Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic will be ready to shuttle all the beef required in Uncle Sam's overpopulated island across narrow Mona Passage.

Sugar Problems

There is little danger that Puerto Rican absorption of Santo Dominican beef, slaughtered and frozen in a plant financed by the Import-Export Bank, will experience the reverses plagueing the sugar industry.

The plight of the sugar industry, as a matter of fact, represents one of the strongest argument advanced to justify the Dominican loan project. Dominican mills have milled this year's sugar cane crop, but no new land is being prepared for the next crop. The market has seldom been worse. No sugar is going to Europe and the Dominican share of the American import quoto is negligible.

There was profit in shipping sugar cane to Puerto Rico. That was before the sugar quotas. When the quota system came into being the Puerto Rican acreage was greatly restricted, completely eliminating any provision whatever for processing imported cane.

A type of co-operation with a Latin American government that provides industrial compensation for reverses and difficulties arising out of depression born restrictions initiated by the United States Government and further complicated by the war in Europe illustrates the far sighted loan policy controlling United States Government co-operation all through Latin America.

The policy seems to hinge upon two primary considerations. The first is that of taking up some of the slack in commerce arising out of war in Europe. The second centers around assisting the borrowing nation to invest the money in projects that will produce goods the United States can absorb without embarrassment to American producers.

The general public in Santo Domingo has gained a clear understanding of the present loan policy. In due course, and when various of these loan projects are in production, Americans will discover that the money is being safely invested in going concerns.

Department Store Sales Rise 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 3 were 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended April 26 sales were 17 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended May 3 sales averaged 22 per cent higher than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, increases last week over a year ago follow:

Boston 6, New York 10, Philadelphia 13, Cleveland 13, Richmond 10, Atlanta 24, Chicago 18, St. Louis 24, Kansas City 17, Dallas 11, and San Francisco 18 per cent.

No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP) — Fairchild Aviation Corp. reported for the March quarter net profit of $168,736 after charges and taxes, equal to 50 cents a capital share, compared with $209,012, or 62 cents a share, in the like period of 1940. The company set aside 50 per cent of its earnings in the latest quarter to care for federal taxes, undetermined at this time, against 20 per cent set aside last year.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	440,400
1941 volume to date	46,785,369
1940 volume to date	77,863,595

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Bids for scattered rails, coppers and specialties were forthcoming in today's stock market but many leaders were ignored.

The list moved warily from the start. While fractional gains were in the majority near the final hour, numerous issues were at Thursday's closing quotations or off a shade. Dealings slackened after a few active flurries in the forenoon. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Brokers found nothing outstanding in the news to change sentiment appreciably. A moderate amount of short covering and lightening of accounts for the week end was in evidence. War nervousness and tax doubts persisted.

Among better acting stocks were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Paper, du Pont, United Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, and J. C. Penney. Steels, motors and utilities were listless.

Up now and then in the curb were Driver-Harris, Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid "B" and Pennroad. G. A. Fuller slipped, along with the Gulf Oil and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Advance

Some of the rails joined various utilities issues today in leading the bond market fractionally higher. Few gains ran above one point toward the closing hour but operations were reasonably widespread.

International Telephone 4½s and 5s rose more than a point at one time, continuing yesterday's gain of three points. Other advancers included Laclede Gas 6s, International Hydro Electric 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Republic Steel 4½s of '61 and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s.

Commentators said interest in the utilities was heightened by the increasing rise in power production to serve defense industries and by gains in Latin American trade development.

U. S. governments were steady in extremely light over-the-counter dealings, while small losses were recorded for federals in the stock exchange.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	98½	97½	98⅜	96¾
Minneapolis	95⅝	94½	95⅝	93¾
Kansas City	89¾	88⅛	89½	87⅝
Winnipeg	76	75⅞	76	75⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	97	95⅜	96⅞	94⅞
Minneapolis	94½	93⅜	94⅜	93⅛
Kansas City	89¼	87½	89⅛	87
Winnipeg	.....	.....	77½	77½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	97⅜	95¾	97⅜	95½
Minneapolis	94⅜	93¼	94⅜	93¼
Kansas City	90	88⅝	89¾	88
May Corn				
Chicago	71¾	70	71½	70⅛
Kansas City	67½	67	67½	67
July Corn				
Chicago	72⅝	70⅜	72⅜	70⅜
Kansas City	68¼	68⅛	68¼	66⅜
May Oats				
Chicago	38	37½	37⅞	37¾
Mineapolis	32½	32⅛	32½	32⅜
Minnipeg	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛
Rye, Chicago				
May	50⅜	49¼	50⅜	49¼
July (new)	58¾	57⅝	58⅝	57
Sept. (new)	59¼	57⅝	59	57⅜

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.20
July	9.37	9.62	9.37	9.60	9.35
Sept.	9.57	9.80	9.57	9.75	9.52
Oct.	9.67	9.87	9.67	9.85	9.62

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.27	1.29¼	1.27	1.29	1.25⅛
July	1.26	1.28⅞	1.26	1.28⅝	1.25⅛
Oct.	1.18	1.21¼	1.18	1.21⅛	1.17½

Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. close
Dec.	7.55	7.68	7.48	7.66	7.45

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	12.10	12.20	12.14	12.28	12.09
July	12.14	12.38	12.14	12.36	12.10
October	12.31	12.52	12.30	12.50	12.27
December	12.35	12.53	12.35	12.51	12.33

Spots, 12.00.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.85	7.89	7.85	7.87	7.82
Sept.	7.95	7.99	7.92	7.94	7.88

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	11.55b				11.550

b Bid.

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	24.00	24.03	23.97	23.97	23.76
Sept	23.55	23.62	23.45	23.50	23.35

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.50	14.59	14.50	14.53	14.25
Sept.	14.56	14.75	14.56	14.70	14.50
Dec.	14.70	14.84	14.70	14.82	14.64

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.14	10.50	10.14	10.47	10.10
Sept.	10.20	10.48	10.20	10.43	10.14

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo3	2.53	2.54	2.53	2.54	2.53
WldSepNo4	.87	.89½	.87	.88	.86½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	96.8	97.2	96.8	96.8	96.9
Oct.	97.2	97.2	97.0	97.0	97.1

Tops

July	128.	12.89	128.6	128.8	128.5
Oct.	125.8	126.2	125.8	126.0	125.7

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May *	23.15	23.25	23.15	23.30b	23.20
June *				22.85b	22.75
Oct †	24.55	24.85	24.50	24.80	24.60

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov †	35.60	35.70	35.35	35.70	35.65

Nov. Sales, 98.
* S. p. f.. † S. s., b.Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12¾	Addressog (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 7
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 8
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g8)	12	22⅛	21½	22	+ ½
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 8
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	150	148¾	150	M'y 7
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	M'y 8
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	11	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¾
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	2	1	½	½	M'y 7
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 8
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	54½	54	54	— ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6	6	6	M'y 8
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 7
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	6	32½	32¼	32½	— ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	4	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	4	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	70¼	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 7
6⅛	4⅝	AmComm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 6
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y 8
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 8
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	34½	34	34	—1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	3	3	3	M'y 8
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 6
51	46	Am Home (2.40)	6	46¼	46	46	M'y 8
17⅜	11½	Am Ice	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	21½	21	21	M'y 7
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	M'y 8
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12	12	12	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	84	84	84	M'y 8
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4½	4¼	4¼	M'y 7
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	24	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	6	33	32⅜	32⅜	M'y 8
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	3	28½	28	28½	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	7	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 7
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1g)	8	38⅜	37½	38½	+ ⅝
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	+ ¾
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	39½	39½	39½	+1⅛
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 6
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	16	16	16	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83	82⅞	83	M'y 8
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	14	150	149⅝	149⅝	+ ⅛
73½	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	*6	65¾	65¼	65¾	M'y 8
74½	66⅛	Am Tob B (5)	*3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	M'y 8
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	M'y 6
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	6	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	56	56	56	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	84	25	24½	25	+ ¾
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr30
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 6
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅞
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	26	25⅞	26	
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 2
7⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	+1
99	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	93	93	93	+1
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	56	30¼	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	8	70¼	70⅛	70¼	+ ⅝
20⅝	13½	Atl Coast Line	10	20⅛	19½	19½	— ¼
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	20	20	20	M'y 5
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	15	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
110¼	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅞	9⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4⅝	4⅞	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 7
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	63	63	63	M'y 8
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	32	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
10½	.	Barber As (½e)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 7
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	24	24	24	M'y 8
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	M'y 7
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	M'y 7
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	9	34½	34¼	34½	
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	55½	55½	55½	—1½
32	26⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	M'y 6
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	— ½
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	M'y 8
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18	18	18	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	7	7	7	
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	19	18¾	19	+ ¾
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	7	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 8
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	5	33	33	33	M'y 5
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	5	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
41	32	Briggs & S (3⅛)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25	24¾	24¾	M'y 6
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 7
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49	49	49	M'y 8
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	M'y 8
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8½	8½	8½	M'y 7
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	17	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	10⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11	11	11	M'y 8
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	9	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 6
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅝
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
⅜	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'y 8
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 7
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta $	2	5	4½	4½	M'y 8
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 8
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 1
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'y 8
18	12¼	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y 8
44⅛	36¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	18	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3⅞	3½	3½	M'y 8
2⅜	⅞	Chi Great West	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	M'y 2
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 7
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
72⅛	56	Chrysler (3g)	21	57	56½	56½	— ⅜
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	34	34	34	
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
35½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'y 7
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	M'y 6
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½g)	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y 6
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
21¾	17¼	Col Br A (.90g)	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
21	17¼	Col Br B (.90g)	5	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
47⅛	23¼	Col G&E (.10g)	13	27⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	73½	73½	73½	
67⅜	43⅜	Colum Pict	5	41½	43⅜	41½	
247⅜	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	223¼	123¼	223¼	M'y 6
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	M'y 7
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	5	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y 7
37⅞	29⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	4	105⅛	104	104	—1½
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	8	10⅛	10	10	
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	55	54½	54½	—1⅝
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	11	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 6
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	7	26¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s '55-'53	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 2⅜s '60-'55	110.10	110.10	110.10

New York City Bonds

57 3s '80	104⅜	104	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
18 Allghenny cv 5s '44	92	91¾	91¾
15 Allghany cv 5s '49	78¾	78¾	78¾
8 Allechany 5s '50 st	54¼	54	54
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104	104	104
21 Am & For P 5s 2930	57	56⅛	56½
9 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102¼	102¼
2 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
9 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	103	103	103
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	109¾	10	9¾ 109¾
4 Ann Arbor 4s'95	58	58	58
4 Arm Del 4s'57	106	106	106
6 Arm Del 4s'55	106¼	106	106
9 AT&SF 4s'95	109	108½	109
9 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	92½	93¾	98½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98½	98½	98½
4 AT&SF 4½s'48	104	104	104
2 A C Line clt 4s'52	73½	73½	73½
11 A C Line 4½s'64	67⅞	67¾	67¾
1 A C Line 5s'45	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
15 B&O '95 st A	38¼	38	38⅛
6 B&O '95 st C	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
20 B&O '96 st F	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
63 B&O cv '60 st	29¼	28¾	28¾
8 B&O 4s'48	68⅜	68¼	68⅜
4 B&OPLEAWV 4s'51st	57	57	57
2 B&O S W '50 st	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
11 B&O T C 4s'59	55	54⅞	55
2 Bang & A cv 4s'51 st	45½	45½	45½
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	111	111	111
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	103¾	103¾	103¾
24 Beth Stl 3s'60	100⅞	100¾	100¾
34 Boston&Me 4½s'70	109¼	109⅝	109⅝
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s'50	91	91	91
10 Bush Term 5s'55	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Bush Term 4s'52	76½	76½	76½
1 CanNatRy 5s 70	100½	100½	100½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	100	100
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	99	99	99
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97½	97½	97½
2 CanNatRy 4½s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 CanNor 6½s 46	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Pac 5s 44	103	102¾	103
10 Can Pac 5s 54	75½	75½	75½
5 CanPac 4½s 46	83	83	83
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	73	72½	72½
12 Can Pac 4s perp	57½	57	57
2 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
5 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
10 CenofGa 5½s 59	5½	5	5
8 CenofGa 5s 59 C	8	4⅜	4⅜
20 CenofGa cn 5s 45	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
280 Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	57½	57½
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85½	85½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84½	85⅜	85½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	85	85
17 CB&Q 4s 11'49	98½	98½	98½
2 CB&Q 3½s 11 49	93⅞	93½	93½
13 Chic&E 1lls rec 59	25½	25	25½
9 Chi&NW 5½s'37-'42038	36½	36¼	36½
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	69½	69½	69½
39 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
72 CMSP&P aj 5s 200	3	2⅞	3
3 CM&SP 3½s 89E	38½	38½	38½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38½	38½	38½
4 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	37½	37½	37½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½	15½
36 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24½	24¼	24¼
52 Chi & NW cv 4½s'49	7½	6¾	6¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	12	12	12
2 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	2	2	2
72 CRI & P 4s '80	21¼	20¾	21
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12¾	12¾	12¾
46 CRI & P rfg & 4½s '34	11½	11⅜	11½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 CT H & SE inc 5s '60	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Chi Un Sta 3¼s'63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Chi & W Ind 4½s'62	95	94⅞	94⅞
7 Chi & W Ind 4s'52	93½	93½	93½
5 Choc Okl & G 5s'52	17	17	17
4 CCC & St L 4½s'77	59⅞	59½	59⅞
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106½	106½	106½
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	84½	84½	84½
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86¾	86¾	86¾
9 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	69½	69¼	69½
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
43 Com'lth Edis 3½s ww	40¾	39½	39½
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17	17⅜	17⅜
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	16½	16½	16½
9 Cuba RR 5s 52	20	19⅞	20
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
42 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
18 D&R G 4½s 36	14¾	14½	14¾
265 D&RG 4s 36	14⅞	14⅜	14¾
3 D & R G West 5s 55	2½	2¼	2½
5 Dow Chem 3¾s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	93½	93½	93½
13 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 FirT&R3½s48 103 9-32	103 9-32	103 9-32	
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	88	87⅞	88
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103½	103¼	103⅜
41 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98½	98	98
12 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	83⅞	84
11 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	49⅛	49	49⅛
3 Gulf St Util 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109¾	109⅜	109¾
19 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	31¼	31	31¼
7 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	44½	44	44
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	47⅞	47	47⅞
16 Ill Cen 4s 53	46¼	45	46¼
48 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46¾	46⅜	46⅜
71 Ill Cen 4⅜s 66	48	47⅞	47¾
15 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
11 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Ill Cen Sth 3½s'51	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
93 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50¼	50⅜
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¾	47	47¾
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	75¾	75¾	75¾
8 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99	99	99
8 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¾	98½	98½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15½	15¼	15¼
5 Int Grt ... or 5s 56 B	15	15	15
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	40½	40	40
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85¼	85	85
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104	103½	103½
153 Int T&T 4½s 52	47	45	46
125 Int T&T 5s 55	49	47¾	48
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45	45	45
5 K C South 5s 50	75½	75½	75½
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	58	58	58
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	61	61	61
29 Lac Gas 5½s 53	66	65½	65¾
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	65	65	65
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	94¾	94¾
5 Lautaro Nit inc 75	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	96	96	96
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48½	48½	48½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47¾	47¾	47¾
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¾	34⅝	34¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32	32
2 Leh Va 4½s 2003 st reg	30¼	30¼	30¼
12 Leh Va 4s 2003 st	28⅞	28½	28½
5 Leh Va 4s 2003 st reg	27½	27	27
4 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99	99	99
4 Lorws 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
28 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87¾	87	87
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93⅞	93¾	93⅝
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	89½	89½	89½
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
11 Maine Cen 4½s'60	53	52½	53
16 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	112½	112⅜	112⅜
2 Mead Corp 4½s'55	106½	106½	106½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	106½	106½	106½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11½	11¼	11¼
73 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	11¼	11	11¼
17 M-K-T 4½s'78	27¾	27¼	27¼
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	39⅝	39	39
6 M-K-Tex 4½s'62 B	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
48 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	24¼	24	24
2 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
7 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	24¼	24¼	24¼
22 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	2½	2¼	2½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s'91	56	56	56
5 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	106	105¾	105¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s'55	42	42	42
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	38¾	38¾	38⅝
20 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43¼	42⅝	43
1 Mount St T&T 3¾s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Nash Chat&St L 4½s'78	71½	71	71
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	104⅛	104	104
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106	106	106
3 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	44	44	44
3 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	42	42	42
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68⅜	68	68⅛
141 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62¼	61⅝	62
1 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 NYC 3½s '46	95	94¾	94¾
26 NYC cv 3¼s '52	65½	65	65½
9 NYC & HR 4½s '97	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	99	98¾	99
12 NY Chi & St L5½s '74A	76⅜	76¼	76⅛
27 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝
1 NY Chi & St L 4s '96	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 NY Dock 5s 51	60	60	60
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115	115	115
3 NY Lack & W 4½s '73	59½	59½	59½
6 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	28¾	28¾	28¾
28 NY NH & H 4½s '67	28	27¾	27¾
13 NY NH & H 5½s '54	25¼	25¼	25¼
14 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6½	6½
8 NY S & W gen 5s '40	15¾	15⅝	15¾
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 NY Trap R6s'46	96½	96½	96½
5 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100	100	100
7 NY W & Bost 4½s'46	3½	3½	3½
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	97	97	97
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	22⅛	22	22⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	22	22	22
18 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	22½	22	22⅛
4 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
36 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅝	69⅜	69½
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61¼	61	61
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	56¾	56¾
20 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¼	78⅛	78¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ogden Gas 6s 45	110	110	110
3 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113½	113½	113½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81¾	81⅝	81¾
6 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	65½	65	65½
8 Pa Pstel cv 3¾s 47	95½	95½	95½
6 Pen Co 4s 63	106	106	106
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121¾	121¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103¼	102¾	102¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90½	90½	90½
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	49¾	49	49
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	79½	79½	79½
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	70½	70⅛	70½
22 Phila Co 5s 67	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	19¾	19⅛	19½
80 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
1 PCC & SL 4s 57 G	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	55¼	55¼	55¼
18 Porti Gen E2¼s 60	81	80¾	80⅞
5 Pressed Stl Car 5s 51	95	95	95
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Readg 4½s 97A	83½	83	83
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69¾	69¾	69¾
4 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	204⅜	104¼	104¼
22 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103⅞	104
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
32 Rio Gr We 1st4s39	46	45½	46
22 Rio Gr W 4s 49	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
20 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
8 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	88½	88½	88½
7 StLIM&S 4s&R&G 33	68¼	67¾	68¼
1 StLSW 5s 89	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 StDRM&Pac 5s 55st	41½	41	41
2 StLSF 5s&B 50 ct	13½	13½	13½
78 StLSF 4½s 78	15	14⅞	15
10 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14½	14⅜	14½
9 StLSF 4s 50A	13½	13¼	13½
4 StLSF 4s50A ct	13	13	13
2 StLSW 5s 52	28½	28	28½
1 StLSW 1st 4s 89	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	9½	9½	9½
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	93	92⅞	92⅞
28 Seab AL cn 4s 45	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
20 Sea AL aj 5s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
26 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13⅜	13	13¼
19 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	5	4¾	4¾
57 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97	97¼
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Socony-Vac 3s 54	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 So Bell T&T 3s'79	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
42 Sou Pac 4½s'68	55¾	55¼	55½
112 Sou Pac 4½s'81	55½	55	55
96 So Pac 4½s'69	55½	55	55
43 So Pac rfg 4s'55	70⅝	69⅞	70
23 So Pac clt 4s'49	52⅜	52¼	52¼
86 So Pac 3¾s'46	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	56¾	56½	56⅝
1 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	87	87	87
5 South Ry 6½s'56	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 South Ry cn 5s'94	93⅞	93¼	93½
34 South Ry gen 4s'56	65¼	64⅞	65¼
1 South Ry Mem 5s'96	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104¼	104	104
2 Studebaker cv 6s'45	104	104	104
6 Texark&FtSm 5½s'50	93½	93½	93½
8 Tex Corp 3s'65	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 Tex Corp 3s'59	105¼	105	105¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107	107	107
20 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
24 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	73⅜	73⅜	73½
2 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	72½	72	72½
73 Third Ave aj 5s'60	17	16¼	16¾
11 Third Ave 4s'60	54¼	54	54
2 T St L & W 4s'50	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
3 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111½	111½	111½
3 Unit Drug 5s'53	85½	85½	85⅝
29 U S Steel 1.90s '47	101	101	101
1 U S Steel 2.05s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	103	103	103
18 Utah P&L 5s '44	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜
3 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
2 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	59	59	59
3 Va & SW cn 5s '58	72⅜	72	72
22 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13¼	12⅞	13¼
27 Wabash 1st 5s '39	60	59⅜	60
55 Wabash 2d 5s '39	19½	19¼	19½
67 Wabash 5s '80 D	12½	12¼	12½
3 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	9¾	9¾	9¼
33 Wabash 5s '76 B	12½	12	12½
8 Wabash 4½s '78 C	12	12	12
1 Wabash Tol & Chi 4s'41	55	55	55
10 Walwrth 4s '55	81½	81½	81½
10 West Pen P 5½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 West Shore 4s 2361	54¾	54⅛	54¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50½	50½	50½
1 West Va P&Papr 3s '54	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	104¼	104	104¼
7 Westn Md 4s '52	94	93¾	93¾
17 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	29¾	29½	29½
9 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	29	29	29
19 Western Un 5s '51	83	82	82⅜
7 Western Un 4½s '50	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
3 Wis Cen 4s '49	36¾	36¾	36¾
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102	102	102
2 Young S&T 1st 5s '60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

19 Argentine 4s 72Feb	60½	60	60
4 Argentine 4½s 48	79	79	79
3 Australia 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Bavaria 6½s 45	14	14	14
2 Belgium 6s 55	66	66	66
5 Brazil 8s 41	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
31 Brazil ⅛s 26-57	16½	16⅜	16⅜
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16¼	16½
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
17 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Canada 4s 60	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 Canada 3¼s 61	88⅜	88¼	84⅜
1 Canada 3s 67	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
5 Canada 2½s 45	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 Canada 2¼s 44	96	96	96
3 ChileMtBk6s46lasd	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 ChileMtgeBk6s61asd	97	97	97
3 Chile 6s 661 Feb asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile 6s 61 Sep asd	10½	10½	10½
6 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
20 Cuba 4½s '77	59	59	59
1 Denmark 6s 42	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Den 6s 42 wd	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 French 7½s 41	93	93	93
1 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9	8¾	8¾
1 Ger Govt 5½s 66 unst	6	6	6
6 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	9	9
2 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	7	7	7
1 Hung Mun 7½s '45	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Italy 7s 1951	27½	27	27
4 Japan 6½s '54	59¾	59½	59¾
9 Japan 5½s '65	46¼	46	46¼
25 Mex 10 4s '45	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1 Norway 6s '44 wd	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
4 Norway 4¼s 65 wd	38½	38½	38½
23 Norway 4s '65	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Orient Dev 5½s '53	39½	39½	39½
17 Orient Dev 5½s '58	37¼	37¼	37¼
9 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Poland 4½s '63 asd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Poland 4½s '68 asd	4	4	4
1 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	56½	56	56
6 Sao Paulo St 8s 56	17½	17½	17⅝
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
21 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	49¼	48¾	49
2 Serfbs Cts Sl 8s 62 wd	6	6	6
10 Tokyo City 5½s 61	39½	39½	39½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	40	40	40
7 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	70	70	70
3 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	44	44	44

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 5,357,000. Previous day 10,425,650. Week ago 8,334,900. Year ago 10,485,550. Two years ago 4,824,050. Jan. to date 846,852,825. Year ago 617,910,650. Two years ago 640,014,950.

Boston Stocks

May 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	104	104	104	103¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	93½	93½	93½	94⅜
1.00	Bos Edison	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	27¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	43	42½	42½	42¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
..	Copper Range	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
..	E Gas & Fuel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
..	Eastern SS	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2.50	First Nat Stors	33¼	32¾	33	33⅜
..	Hath Bak A	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Hath Bak B	30c	30c	30c	32c
..	Lamsn Crp(Del)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
..	Maine Cent pf	20	20	20	18
..	Mergenthaler	19¼	19¼	19¼	18½
..	Narr Rac A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	111	111	111	111
1.60	Torrington	26½	26½	26½	26
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	36¾	36	36	36¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M	50¾	50⅝	50¾	50⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Consolidated Coal Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Coal Co. reported March quarter profit of $451,140, equal to $1.12 a share on the common stock, compared with $159,319, or 25 cents a share, in the like 1940 quarter.

General Shoe Net Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—General Shoe Corp. reported for the fiscal quarter ended April 30 net profit of $287,176, equal to 44 cents a common share, compared with $241,818, or 37 cents a share, a year ago.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association

White House Gift For Mme. Kai-shek

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has dispatched a gift to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, in appreciation of her recent hospitality to Capt. James Roosevelt in Chungking.

The gift—a Chinese legendary print dress made in the United States from material being sold for Chinese relief.

Mrs. Roosevelt bought the dress and a couple for herself at a preview showing she attended with Dr. Tsune Chi Yu, Chinese Consul General.

Wife of President To Answer Lindbergh

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will reply to Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, two of the severest critics of her husband's foreign policy.

The President's wife will discuss the problems that confront the United States in an address June 7 at St. Paul, Minn., closing a two-day regional conference of party leaders sponsored by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee.

In making the announcement the Women's Division noted that Mrs. Roosevelt will be following in the wake of Mr. Lindbergh and Senator Wheeler, both of whom are scheduled to speak in Minnesota this month.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Unusual opportunity share 3-room apartment, private porch, in private home. Tel. Bronxville 3568.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SHORE DRIVE, Lynn, Mass.—Will sub-rent through Sept. 3, 5-room apartment overlooking ocean; continuous hot water, electric appliances. Write 130 Sumner Rd., Brookline, Mass.

N. Y. C., 60 W. 96th St. (Apt. 4)—Good-sized living room and kitchen, unfurnished; southern exposure; easily accessible; modern; reasonable. Tel. AC. 2-8528.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 1060 Park Ave. — Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, suitable for 2, consisting of living room, bedroom and kitchen; immediate occupancy until September 25th at $87.50 monthly; can be seen mornings only. Sacramento 2-8506.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 45 Burns St.—Near Christian Science church; 3rd-floor apartment; 2 rooms, bath, $50, including gas, electricity; redecorated. Immediate occupancy, call Boulevard 8-6206.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS — Repaired Cleaned Built

W. E. SMITH CO. Jamaica Plain, Mass. 16 CHILCOOT PLACE End. 6660

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—New term starting; instructions for adults & children in ballroom dancing. TR 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY 29 Gainsboro St. Ken 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns Suits Remodeling Prices Reasonable

FACTORY PROPERTY

MANUFACTURING space for sale; 3-story brick building, 45,000 square feet area; heated by oil, sprinkler system, 4-ton capacity elevator; suitable for any type of machinery; located in Pawtucket, R. I.; tax rate low; inquiries solicited. Box J-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS Tables, Coat Racks Sell, Rent. 660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB 6767

HOUSES FOR SALE

PORT JEFFERSON district (Wading River)—2 acres, walking distance beach, overlooks Sound; 6 rooms, heated, usable year round; 2 rentable bungalows; electric, water; reasonable. Smith, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Dutch colonial, 6 rooms, sun porch, fireplace, steam heat, garage, $5600. Owner, 182 Marsden Street.

SWARTHMORE, PA.—Normandy stone, modern home, COOL, in ½ acre of big beech trees with landscaped stream; 6 bedrooms, 5 baths; priced at ½ cost. E. L. NOYES.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Bank bargain; $8,000; 7 rooms, bath, lavatory, oil heat; excellent location. L. DAVENPORT BOYD, rep. OLIVE F. THORNTON, Wel. 0290, Waltham 3969.

HOUSES TO LET

LARGE, comfortably furnished house on Cape, by month or season; convenient to water. Blue Hills 6250 (Boston).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE to the Holders of BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS. Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the semi-annual instalment of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred Coupon numbered Five (5) payable the 15th day of May, 1930, the payment of which was deferred at that time, on all bonds outstanding under said Indenture, being $1.50 for each $100 of the face value of the said bonds, and that said deferred interest will be paid upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of deferred Coupons numbered Five (5) of said bonds on or after May 15, 1941. BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. By Myron E. Pierce, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 784 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

Local Classified (Continued)

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122 Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO Repairing, not patching. Earle H. Williams, Government Commercial Broadcasting license, Amateur station W1HPS. Radio service since 1928. 34 Heath St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6536.

RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS.—Living room and sleeping room in single house; meals if desired; best location. Common St., Belmont 0278-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Furnished room with private bath; also smaller room. 398 Marlborough Street.

HOTEL MINERVA 214 Huntington Avenue, Boston Opp. The Mother Church A convenient place to stop when in Boston Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00 Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00 28th Year Monitor Advertising HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

BOSTON, 387 Commonwealth Ave.—Large front room, twin beds, private bath, 2nd floor; business people preferred.

BRONX, N. Y.—Large sunny front rooms, newly furnished, twin beds; reasonable; convenient transportation; 1 or 2 business ladies. Mrs. Reese, Tel. Fordham 5-3649, 2625 Sedgewick Avenue (Kingsbridge).

METHUEN, MASS.—Large, comfortable bedsitting room, kitchen privileges; widow's quiet, attractive home; desirable neighborhood; near bus, stores, Schloss, 66 Hampshire St. Tel. 5767.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Corner studio, private bath, 3 windows, large closets; ideal location; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 514 West 114th St.—Overlooking campus; comfortable home, business, professional women; kitchen privileges; $4.50-$8.00. KING (Apt. 42).

N. Y. C., East 84th St. (Near Park Ave.)—Attractive room, private bath; only guest. Phone between 9-10 a. m. BU. 8-0159.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Private home, 2 rooms, one with twin beds, or room and private sitting room; board optional. Sargent, Gra. 5037.

RUGS FOR SALE

PRIVATE sale genuine Persian rugs, various sizes, never used before; below wholesale prices. Call Aspinwall 3703, PARKER (Boston).

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston

SHOE REPAIRING

BRAINTREE, MASS.—LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP New Location—342 Washington Street New Shoes for Growing Boys and Men Hats Cleaned and Shoes Repaired

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman, middle-aged, desires position, light housework, plain cooking or one needing care; $30.00 monthly; city. Write Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

ADIRONDACKS housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach; tourists, CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

LONG BEACH, L. I.—Choice location, beautifully furnished 8-room house—5 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; landscaped garden; $1500 season. 37 E. Beech St. Phone 2731.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARISIENNE—Teacher French and English at pupil's residence; also translations; stenography; useful for writers; highly recommended. Write Box S-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

USED CARS

IMPORTED English Swallow convertible sport Phaeton. Telephone, Longwood 3707 (Boston).

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM cleaners, bags, cords, belts and brushes; expert repairing. DOOLEY, 22 Ashley Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

FLOWERS A GIFT FOR MOTHER Arl. 3090—3091 G. O. Anderson & Sons 901 Mass. Avenue, Arlington Mystic 0600, 242 High St., Medford Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK "THE HOME FOR YOUR DOLLARS—THE DOLLARS FOR YOUR HOME" PHONE ARLINGTON 3780 Shares in May Series Now on Sale 699 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3780

—WALLHIDE— Flat and Semi-Gloss Finish Interior Wall Paint Colors by Nature—Paints by Pittsburgh R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc. HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE 444-48 Mass. Avenue Arlington 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE Texaco Marfak Lubrication Tires Batteries Accessories Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN CO. BOSTON MASS

Moving and Storage 46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

Call Commonwealth 0350 for CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS 660 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired • Cash for your Old Gold • Beads restrung 35c up *Arthur W. Titt* JEWELER 26 WEST STREET

BOSTON—Dorchester

FREE DELIVERY Groceries Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Delicatessen MACKEY & SON 162 Centre St. Gen. 7479

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Hyde Park

HYDE PARK FLORIST *Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere, Anytime* CUT FLOWERS CORSAGES POTTED PLANTS S. Matthews, 984 Hyde Park Avenue Hyde Park 2430

PAUL D. TAYLOR *Custom Tailoring* *for Ladies and Gentlemen* Exclusive Novelties in Suitings Liveries of Every Description Alterations—Cleansing and Pressing 41 Fairmount Ave. Hyde Park 0031-W

For comfort and good looks, have your permanent now—by Machine or Machineless. Swedish Method in Shampooing Hair MISS KARIN JOHANSON 8 Fairmount Avenue Hyde Park 0126

Everything for Gardens and Lawns Seeds—Fertilizers—Lawn Mowers Rubber Hose—Garden Tools E. H. Kearney's Hardware 35 Fairmount Ave., Hyde Park 0941

FLOWERS *for all Occasions* GEO. B. ANDERSON CO. 984 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park H. P. 1930

BOSTON—Mattapan

FLOWERS FOR MOTHER'S DAY We carry a complete line of Potted Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers. Visit our shop and make your own selection. BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP We deliver Mattapan Sq. Blu 1245

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON Permanents $3.50 and up Ends, $2.50 Shampoo, Wave and Manicure $1 1648 BLUE HILL AVE. BLU. 1520 Open evenings by appointment.

BOSTON—Roxbury

FLOWERS for Mother's Day Corsages—Cut Flowers Potted Plants DANE'S FLOWER SHOPPE, INC. 22 WARREN ST. HIG. 7456

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions 37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Save Money on your Fuel Bill *Order Today—Don't Delay* Your local fuel dealer (Tel. Bra. 0075—1449) Woodsum for COAL and OIL 38 Crescent Avenue South Braintree

THE JEM SHOP *Specializing in* Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel Prop., Mrs. Gertrude DeCoste and Virginia 359 Washington St. (Opp. Masonic Temple) Braintree Telephone Bra. 1375-W

BROCKTON

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION FOR MOTHER'S DAY Select her gift at Storey's where she would buy it herself. 120-130 MAIN STREET

Remember Mother Wherever She May Be W. W. HATHAWAY FLORIST 21 MAIN STREET TEL. 319 When time is short send flowers by wire. We cover the world with our membership.

NOW GREATER ATHERTON VALUE FESTIVAL ATHERTON'S 41 Center St. Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work ZORIC White Star Laundry Co. TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc. NASH SALES SERVICE Ford Parts and Service Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

DURAND'S CHOCOLATES 60c lb., 2 lbs. $1.00 MOTHER'S DAY GIFT BASKETS $1.00 and $2.00 12 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

The Harper Method Shop CLARA D. CHISHOLM RAPID-WAVE INDIVIDUAL CROQUIGNOLE PERMANENT "Just for You" 231 Main Street, Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6220

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO. Three Offices Coolidge Corner Brookline Village Washington Square Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Kathryn Kenney *A New Spring Coiffure Just for You!* MANICURES—PERMANENTS FLAVORED LIPSTICKS 1245 Commonwealth Ave. Sta 5544 or 5543

H. A. Peters Shoe Store Bostonians Shoes for Men Grover Shoes for Women Popular Makes for Children Repairing a Specialty 239 WASHINGTON ST. NEAR BROOKLINE VILLAGE

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092 Scarves and Hosiery at Newton 433 Center Street LAS. 6084

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter *Complete and Competent Service for Your Car.* On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association. LON 8963

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* *Flowers Telegraphed* BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP 710 WASHINGTON ST. TEL. ASP. 5604

LAPHAM-BROWN SERVICE STATIONS FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE Texaco Petroleum Products 20 Washington St., Brookline Village 525 Huntington Ave., near Art Museum and 845 Boylston St., opp. The Christian Science Benevolent Association. ASP. 6160

Spring HAT NEWS Renzi's 1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE 27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

Artistic Flower Arrangements TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP *Now located in new shop* 103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000 Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Falmouth Shop at 117 Parkway has opened for its 14th consecutive season With outstanding lines of Junior Misses' and Women's Apparel Edith Goodell Shops 1676 Mass. Avenue Cambridge 78 Trapelo Road Belmont

Cambridge Trust Co. General Banking and Trust Service SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS TRUST DEPARTMENTS MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY 34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square *Printing* Quality—Service—Dependability TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

THE BROWN SHOP A. C. COLLINS Dresses, Jewelry, Bags, Underwear, Hosiery, many other gift suggestions for Mother's Day. 6 Brattle Street Trowbridge 3647

Stockwell's Market The store that has always done its utmost to help the mothers in their shopping problems with good food and prompt deliveries. 36 Brattle Street Kirkland 7515

CENTERVILLE

AUTOMOBILE IF ITS REAL SERVICE YOU WANT Bring it Here REPAIRING GENERAL REPAIRING L. R. ADAMS GARAGE FENDER STRAIGHTENING and DUCO PAINTING LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED Tel. HY. 1063-W South Main St.

CONCORD

Easter Delicacies Fruits—Flowers—Nuts CONCORD FRUIT CO. *Free Delivery* 29 Main St. Concord 435

FUEL and RANGE OIL *Promptly Delivered* Concord Oil Co. INC. Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike Tel. 800

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork *Groceries* *Vegetables* *Fish* Ziegler's Market Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

Distinctive Gifts for Mother Geishecker's SMART ACCESSORIES 579 HIGH STREET DEDHAM 0819

Flowers for Mother MOTHER'S DAY Tuohy's Greenhouses 158 RIVER STREET EAST DEDHAM DEDHAM 0137

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB *Announcing* Our Annual May Sale Sensational store wide values in new spring and summer merchandise

McWhirr's Fall River's Largest Department Store 64th BIRTHDAY SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen's *Suggestions for Mother* Hosiery—Gloves Bags Underwear—Costume Jewelry 381 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc. Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular *All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order* King's Corner North Leominster Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores Kidder & Davis 692-700 MAIN STREET

For Spring CALL 3430 for an appointment for a fresh permanent and change of hair styling. Harper Method 520 Main Street — Room 17

Lesure FLORIST Don't forget MOTHER'S DAY SUNDAY 5 PUTNAM STREET TEL. 848

TARBOX FURNITURE Featuring Norge and Leonard Refrigerators Dependable Furniture 79-81 Main Street Tel. 89

SUMMER PROMOTION of Georgiana, Carrol King and Town and Cottage Cotton Frocks Junior, Miss, and Women's Sizes 3.95—6.50—7.95 MILLER'S 331 MAIN STREET

More Spode China is coming from England than ever before! Spode Introductory Sets $13.40 up RICE & CO. F. W. RICE *Finer Diamonds* 350 Main St. *Jewelry*

FRAMINGHAM

WALK-OVER SHOES W. E. HENDERSON 41 Hollis Street Framingham Square

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941 *The Department Store of the North Shore* Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S Lunches, Ice Cream Candies, Novelties 24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD (Continued)

Now . . . ! Wilson's 59th ANNIVERSARY SALE Savings in Every Department WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO. "When the Clean Cleans" "We Clean Clean" Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

CAPACITY for taking pains is the foundation stone of good dry cleaning. Have your Spring Garments Dry Cleaned at the Individual where every detail is carefully cared for. Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses, 75c. PHONE 1-6-4 Individual Family Laundry DRY CLEANING DEPT.

Choice Meats Home Smoked Ham and Bacon Fresh and Cooked Meats KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET 10 Main Street Tel. 2543

HINGHAM

Mother's Day Suggestions Candies—Toilet Goods Whitman's Sampler—Cynthia Sweets Yardley's—Lentheric Helena Rubinstein Dykeman's Drug Store Hingham 0360—1277 At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes. *Buy With Confidence* NAPOLEON BAIL'S 168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co. INSURANCE *of every description* CARL C. ARMSTRONG Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation A. E. Dauphinee, Manager Junction Route 28 and East Main St. Tel. 686 Hyannis *Gas and Electric Appliances* GLENWOOD HOTPOINT *Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape*

LAWRENCE

"You'll find it at Treat's" Lawn and Garden Needs *From the "House of Quality"* Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks, Hand Cultivators, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Vigoro, Lawn Mowers, Grass Seed Everything you need at reasonable prices. See us today. TREAT HARDWARE CORPORATION "THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"

Cherry & Webb's *has so many lovely gifts for* MOTHER'S DAY J. A. LEONE CO. *Fuel Oil*

TIMKEN OIL HEATING 578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke B. L. McDonald Coal Co. 326 ESSEX STREET Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

DON'T BUY YOUR 1941 Plymouth or 1941 Chrysler Fluid Drive until you at our figures on your present car 44 YEARS SAME LOCATION C. W. DILLON CHRYSLER & PLYMOUTH 145 OXFORD ST. LAWRENCE PHONE 24522

Prepare for Summer Now Change Your Thin Winter Greases to the Proper Summer Grades. Protect Your Gears. Methuen Service Station, Inc. Broadway at Brown St. Methuen, Mass.

LEXINGTON

EASY RUNNING LAWN MOWERS Eclipse, Blair, Great American Lawn Mowers. All fine mowers, priced from $6.95 and up. Herbert M. Lawrence 1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Perfect Gift for Mother's Day, MAY 11 DURAND'S CHOCOLATES 2-lb. Box $1.00 Durand's Chocolate Shop 1780 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 1821-R

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

PARTRIDGE'S *ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices* Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts Confectionery 1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

F. K. JOHNSON, INC. *Chevrolet—Oldsmobile* *Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts* COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars *Authorized* GULF *Dealer* 39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326 Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc. R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas. "Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents" Distributors of Quality Milk and Cream 3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY Mother's Day Sunday, May 11th *Don't Forget Her* *For Certified Cold Fur Storage* CHERRY & WEBB'S LOWELL Phone 7661

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328 E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like Lowell Coke LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

"The House for Service" VISIT OUR DISPLAY of New and Attractive FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES W. B. GIFFORD 97 and 99 Market Street

Don't Forget! Next Sunday, May 11 MOTHER'S DAY *Give Mother a Quality Gift from* Goddard Bros Market St., Lynn Telephone LY 2-3737

MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 11 Remember MOTHER with a gift from T. W. ROGERS CO. UNION STREET

We Are at Your Service When it's Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery and Sport Sweaters in Popular Shades. Lonvals 328 UNION STREET

Wedding Gifts The Bride will appreciate a gift from this store. *Your Money's Worth* ARTHUR STERN *Diamond Merchant and Jeweler* UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. D. KAULBACK & SON Geo. H. Pike, Prop. FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY May 11 160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

Russo's RESTAURANT *for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry* 421 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200 61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Every Purchase Counts Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

At KOTZEN'S *See the New 1941* KELVINATORS Priced as low as $119.95 *Easy Terms* I. I. KOTZEN CO. 454-460 Main St., Malden Sq., Mass. Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings TELEPHONE 3560

We are showing a lovely new line of Summer Cottons for street, sport, afternoon, dinner and evening wear Hardwick's EXCHANGE APPAREL SHOP STREET AT MIDDLESEX

MALDEN SHADE SHOP 31 Irving Street Mal. 1622 Venetian Blinds and Window Shades Measured and installed free

Ideal Gifts for Mother's Day Millinery—Cameo Crepe and Nylon Hosiery Barbizon Lingerie Boston Leader 45 Pleasant Street Malden 349 Moody Street Waltham 189 Essex Street, Salem

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO. Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers *We will be pleased to serve you* 27 Dartmouth Street Mal. 3097

Binder's *Exclusive Fur Shop* Wants to Store Your Furs The highest standard of service at the lowest standard rates. 172 Pleasant Street Malden 0914

MARLBORO

Coal and Coke Range and Fuel Oils MARLBOROUGH COAL CO. Tel. 372—373

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market *Groceries, Meats, Fish* FRUIT and VEGETABLES The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 29 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

"Home of Quality and Service" MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS HEAVY WESTERN BEEF Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

PEARL HARDWARE Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios Garden Tools Sanding Machines For Rent 427 HIGH STREET TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP. Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680 Purr-fect FUEL

The Casey Florist Company 93 Maple Street Since 1869 For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants, CALL MELROSE 0123 *'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'*

Mother's Day Packages Hopkins *Ice Cream* 17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05 Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home. Telephone Ston 0407 New Method Laundry 22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

OUR GARDEN SHOP 158 ESSEX STREET Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street Fertilizer—Seeds Garden Tools—Coal—Oil C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc. Tel. 0794—0795

Mel. 0083 Kellogg's Specials in Plants and Flowers for Mother 496 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

MARIE'S MILLINERY
A Full Line of Matrons' and Youthful Hats
Exclusive But Not Expensive
66 William St., Cor. Acushnet Ave.
Opp. Old Post Office

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
892 Pleasant St., Opp. the Public Library
Refrigerators
Ranges Washers
Radios

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Coal—Coke—Oil
PAINT--VARNISHES
WALL PAPER
AKIN-DENISON CO.
206 Union St.

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market and Grocery
Where the Good Things Gather
Gobelin Chocolates for Mother's Day
Golden Hours Assortment
234-238 UNION STREET

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY
DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS AT THIS BANK
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 noon

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

What's Better Than a
GOOD CAMERA
FOR MOTHER'S DAY
We carry cameras from
89c to $300
ATWOODS CAMERA SHOP
46 LANGLEY ROAD BIG. 3280

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building
Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

J. B. JURAD
NOW IS THE TIME TO CHANGE TO SUMMER LUBRICATION
Guaranteed Used Cars
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3335

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
60 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7384

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

There is no
SUBSTITUTE for QUALITY
PLAIN GARMENTS
SUPER CLEANED 75c UP
For Service Dial LASell 2600
A-B-C
Dry Cleaners, Inc.
West Newton, Mass.

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Serving the Newtons
Wellesley and Weston
A Complete Assortment of Distinctive Gifts for MOTHER

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

TOWN SQUARE HARDWARE AND SUPPLY CORP.
Carrying a Full Line of
Paints and Wallpaper
Garden Tools and Sporting Goods
FREE DELIVERY
599 Washington St. Norwood 1080

PITTSFIELD

Highes. Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4049
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Don't Forget
Mother's Day, Sunday
She Never Forgets
England Brothers

LUMBER
and Mill Work
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Tel. 2-6917 24 Warren Terrace

For MOTHER'S DAY
Three pairs of No Mend Hosiery in an attractive Purse Kit. A double gift at Hosiery Prices only, $3.30 for 3 pairs.
Holden & Stone Co.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Crosse & Blackwell
Orange Marmalade
2 lb. Jar 35c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Photographic Supplies
for both
Amateur and Professional
Cameras, Films and Accessories
Berkshire Photo Supply, Inc.
279 NORTH STREET

Your Dollars Get More at
SEARS
Easy Payments on Washing Machines, Radios, Cleaners, Tires, Furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
539 North Street

Hyatt Gas Service
Pyrofax Gas, Magic Chef Ranges, Servel Electrolux Refrigerators, Ruud Monel Water Heaters. Real Gas for Gasless Homes.
A. B. Hyatt Co.
Cor. Oswald and Gales Aves. Dial 8131

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Just Received
Mother's Day Dresses
by Nelly Don
$1.98 to $10.98
Willhelmina Smart Shop INC.
Wakefield Square Wakefield

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch
and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

G. H. Atkinson Company
Choice
Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

BUY MOTHER'S GIFT IN MOTHER'S STORE
For the Young Mother, the Matronly Mother or for Granny, you will find the gifts they love at
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square Wakefield

FLOWERS *for Mother*
Parker Florist
395 Main St., Wakefield, Cry. 0745

TORRE'S PAVILLION
PECAN CARAMEL ICE CREAM
Reading and Wakefield Line

SHARON

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
Telephone Foxboro 54

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON
(Continued)

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR
and
CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
Reputable Companies
AUTOMOBILE
FIRE—ACCIDENT—LIFE
BURGLARY—PLATE GLASS
RES. LIABILITY
STOCK—MUTUAL
REAL ESTATE
SELLING—RENTING
COAL—COKE
Time payments
BERNICE E. IRISH
6 Holland Street, Davis Square
SOM. 7082
Your Patronage Appreciated
Let us help you

DAVIS SQUARE
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Send Mother Cut Flowers or a Potted Plant
Grown on Our Premises
Telephone orders given special care.
328 Broadway Somerset 0416-7

LIFE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY FIRE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS.

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEO. ROSE, Prop.
Fix Up — Paint Up
Paints, Wall Paper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire, Seeds
Fertilizer
Magoun Sq. PRO. 1095

Be Smart and Comfortable in Your New
ENNA JETTICKS
Priced at 5.00 to 6.00
HIGHLAND SHOES
5 Davis Sq. Som. 0619

★Star Market Co.★
Hundreds of Outstanding Low Prices Every Day!
You're sure to save more at the
STAR MARKET
401 Highland Ave., in Davis Square

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
3628 Mystic Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing
Remodeling—Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

FURBUSH & SHUTE, Inc.
Apothecaries
Special Packages for
MOTHER'S DAY
Ice Cream and Candy
Teele Square Somerset 0718

TEELE SQ. SWEET SHOP
We Have a
Large Variety of Beautiful
Mother's Day Packages
for your selection
Soda Fountain—Luncheonette
Next Door to Teele Square Theatre

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic
Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield
Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

TAUNTON

FOR MOTHER
● Barbizon Slips
● Berkshire Hose
● Lynn Umbrellas
The SEELEY Co.
52-54 TAUNTON GREEN

For Mother's Day
Give thoughts to your Mother tomorrow
Visit the up to date store
in Taunton for hints
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main St., Taunton, Mass.

FLOWERS for Mother's Day
MAY 11th
HALL the FLORIST
26 School St., Taunton, Mass. Ph. 1422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
Freshly Boiled
LOBSTER MEAT
$1.19
FRESH PEAS, 3 LBS. 29c
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Spring Garden Needs
Lawns Seeds—Fertilizer
Garden Tools
R.V. Yeomans Hardware Co.
WELLESLEY HILLS SQUARE
Tel. Wel. 2566 We Deliver Anywhere

All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Eugene and Machineless Permanent Waves
Wellesley Hills Beauty Salon
FLORENCE PATTERSON
Proprietor
290 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.
Wellesley 1549 Opposite Clock Tower

WEYMOUTH

Send your Furs to us now
Guaranteed Protection Against Moths, Heat, Fire, and Theft
SOUTH WEYMOUTH LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
TEL. WEYMOUTH 2300

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH
(Continued)

Scientific
PILLOW CLEANING
Sterile, Positive Deodorization, Tickings Freshly Laundered
SOUTH WEYMOUTH LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
TEL. WEY. 2300

Springtime Needs
Seeds, Paints, Garden Tools
BPS — PAINTS
R. E. COBB HARDWARE CO.
Del. Wey 0038

WINTHROP

Whitman Lumber Company
Incorporated
Ocean 0551—0552
Sherwin-Williams Products
Lumber and All Building Materials
Millwork
Office, Yard: Argyle St.
WINTHROP HIGHLANDS

WORCESTER

Children's outfitters
from Cradle to College
The Children's Shop
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
WORCESTER
Youth Center of Worcester

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, Devon—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. Stocker, 40, Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PERSONAL SERVICE

IDEAS UNLIMITED (REG.)—Lady resident Exeter offers prompt personal service whatever your difficulty. 26 Park Rd., Polsloe Park. Phone 55183.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, 16, Norfolk Sq.—For SALE or RENT, 12-roomed unfurnished house: central; suitable for family or offices. Write:—Occupier, 22 Valene Close, Portslade, Sussex.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Gowns, Knitwear, Gloves, Wool
BUZZACOTTS
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
424, Moseley Road

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY KLEEN (1935) LTD
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6781

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at
HASTINGS BRIGHTON
EASTBOURNE SOUTHAMPTON
WEYMOUTH BOSCOMBE
BATH

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-68, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, also at 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248, High Street, Exeter, 38/42/44, South St., Worthing.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving
a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63
EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household
and
Fancy Linens
Blankets • Down Quilts
Handkerchiefs
Hosiery
Lingerie
Knitwear and Gowns

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT Near Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and
DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers
and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

SAFE AND EASY
Rav: 2601 REMOVALS
Highly skilled packing ensures safe transit. Estimates free.
Moderate charges.
Furnishers of Quality
PYRKE'S Bromley, Kent

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CHELTENHAM

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District
Modern Methods Pay
Let us prove this to you
Franco-British Laundry
20a, South End, Croydon
Phone Cro. 1901

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER,
SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
OLD GOLD PURCHASED
1061, London Rd., Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road)

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2, HIGH STREET, EXETER
Suppliers of all types of scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Branches Plymouth, Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

BRUFORDS
Fine Old Silver and
Antique Furniture, Jewellery
Silver, China and Glass
Clocks and Watches
Leather Bags, Etc.
241 HIGH STREET EXETER

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Harder & Son Ltd.
LINENS
FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
80 and 82 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● 150 Departments
● A Non-combine Store.
● A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON
ELMBRIDGE 1181 LAUNDRY HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

LEAMINGTON SPA

P. H. WOODWARD & CO., LTD.
Complete Ladies', Men's and Children's Outfitters and Furnishing Drapers
94-96 The Parade, Leamington Spa.
Tel. 2213 (two lines)

LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

LICHFIELD

CROWSNEST DAIRIES, Ltd.
SPECIALISTS IN THE BEST MILK STILL THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND COMPLETE FOOD
LICHFIELD 2301

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

SEE NEXT PAGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

OXFORD
(Continued)

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
The West Country Shopping Rendezvous
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford
Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading
DRAPERS and HOUSE FURNISHERS
In the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road
RICHMOND
Tel. Richmond 1071
collected and Delivered.

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER
BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST.
SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens Ink
and Griffix

"Le Gant" Corsetry
Helen Stringer MODES
Specialist in HIGH-GRADE KNITWEAR
Phone - 871

Ford Fordson
Distributors
STANHAY
V. L. C. 10 MINUTE SERVICE
THE VINE PHONE 1541

SUTTON COLDFIELD

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
ELIZABETH ARDEN
INNOXA YARDLEY
and all the finer Beauty Preparation Stockists
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT: 2031

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82 Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children.
General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

LINDA HOLLAND Ltd.
Hats, Gowns
Coats, Furs
44, Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

For the Best Range of Newest Dress Materials go to
SHINNERS
of Sutton

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey
(Continued)

58 Grove Road Phone Vigilant 2542
ROSEMARY
Ladies' Outfitters
Millinery—Dressmaking—Repairs
Ladies' own materials used if desired

SWANAGE

ERICA
(A. Eric S. Thompson)
Fruit, Cut Flowers, Pot Plants Bulbs.
Bulbs in Pots, Perns, Sprays.
Flower Baskets
"Say it with flowers"
by TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY
6, Station Road SWANAGE
Telephone 2444

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10, Victoria Parade 10

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMEP FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay
Tel. 4314

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREMACELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION WEAR FOR SUMMER
Pay a visit to our
RESTAURANT CAFE, TORQUAY
Tel. 3286

BENDLE BROS.
Printers . . . Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. Buildings, Fleet Street
Torquay Phone 4

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
PROVISIONS
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
Also "Grape-Nuts" Co. Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

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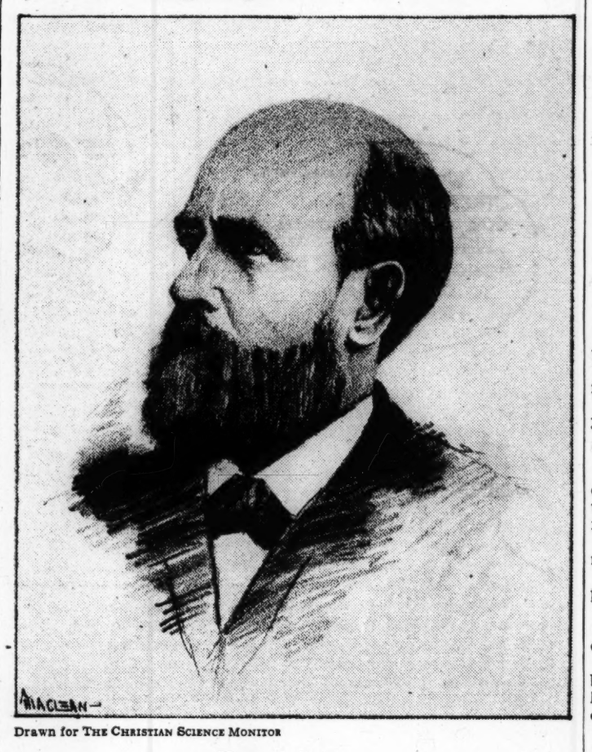
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor!

Daily Features Page

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Henry George

1839-1897

HENRY GEORGE was a great American social philosopher.
His name will always loom large in the annals of labor.
He belonged to a family of ten children in Philadelphia.
The boy's schooling never went beyond the elementary grades.
At fourteen he started to work in a store for $2 a week.
But one day he came upon fascinating tales of missionaries.
The lure of the sea cast aside all further thought of business.
And at sixteen young Henry embarked for India as a sailor.
A year later he was at home again, now learning typesetting.
Then came news of the discovery of more gold mines.
At this Henry dropped everything to dash for the West.
He landed in San Francisco, the city of fortune hunters.
Alas, all the good diggings had already been staked out!
He took a position as printer and devoted himself to reading.
As soon as the Civil War broke out, he wrote to his father:
"What a constant reaching this life is, a constant longing . . .
And so it will evidently be until we reach the perfect . . . "
At twenty-two Henry lost what little money he had saved.
Still harder times came with the responsibility of a home.
And for the next few years, poverty hung grimly over him.
By now Henry George had joined the San Francisco Herald.
One day a letter came from London, a letter from Stuart Mill!
The English philosopher was thanking him for an article.
This incident caused something of a sensation in the West.
The local journalist became known all over the States. . . .
He had not studied political economy at college like others.
But he had studied and had experienced life at firsthand.
He had pondered over the contrast between wealth and want.
Further reflections on the subject soon led him to write:
"After all, no nation can be freer than its most oppressed,
Nor richer than its poorest, wiser than its most ignorant."
But a problem that now perplexed him above all others was:
"How is it that poverty in a nation increases with its wealth?"

* * *

RIDING IN the country one day, Henry asked a teamster:
"Have you any idea of what the land is worth around here?"
"The landlord is holding it at $1,000 an acre," said the man.
Then all of a sudden a flood of light illumined the thinker:
"In the pioneer days no one took up more land than he could use;
Now men mortgaged everything in anticipation of higher values."
Henry had his answer, an answer also explaining the city slum:
"The natural order had been ignored, had been wholly set aside . . .
Nature's generous storehouse had been locked up by speculation."
With this in mind he left the editor's desk for the platform.
And he began to emphasize such thoughts as the following:
"Freedom includes the right for all to use nature's free gifts.
Increasing monopoly of land evidently destroys these gifts.
The remedy is to crush speculation by a single tax on land."
And from now on Henry spent his happiest hours in his room:
He was writing a book that would speak for the very poor.

* * *

IN 1879 "Progress and Poverty" came out at last.
It was a big piece of constructive and original thinking.
The book encountered little success, if any, in the West.
But in the East and abroad it was proclaimed a great work.
Its central theme, the land question, was discussed everywhere.
Today it is still an authority among social philosophers.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry: for anger resteth in the bosom of fools.—Eccles. 7:9.

In Lighter Vein

The First Kind Word

Poet: "How much will it take to send this manuscript?"

Postal Clerk: "Three cents. It's first-class matter."

Poet: "Oh, thank you, sir. Thank you very much."

Exercise?

The blacksmith's sweetheart entered the forge just as he paused to wipe the perspiration from his face.

"Shall we go to the pictures tonight, Jake?"

"Nay, lass," he replied. "I'm playing checkers at the club."

She stamped her foot.

"I'm tired of you and your silly old checkers!"

"Come, come," pleaded the blacksmith, picking up the heavy hammer, "a man must get some exercise sometimes."—Grit.

Caption Contest

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on April 25:

"Muss My Hair and Call Me Willkie"
George Young, Estes Park, Colo.

"The Great Profile"
Mrs. Ray K. Goodman, New York; Goldie Kelso, Omaha, Neb.; E. M. Miles, Princeton, N. J.; Kathleen Starnes, Seattle.

"His Master's Choice"
Ruth Groffman, New Orleans

"Is There a Comb in the House?"
Antoinette Babson, Chicago

"Sleepy Head"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Loose Ends"
J. C. Bush, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

"I've Just Washed My Hair and I Can't Do a Thing With It!"
Helen Williams Vance, St. Louis

"Tousled Towser"
P. B. Wesson, Rochester, N. Y.; Harry W. Young, Boston

"When a Feller Needs a Friend"
Helen Coles, Chicago; Inez B. Griswold, Estes Park, Colo.; Robert S. Johnson, Chicago; Edith M. Quackenbush, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mollie Roth, Boston; Mary J. Ball, West Orange, N. J.

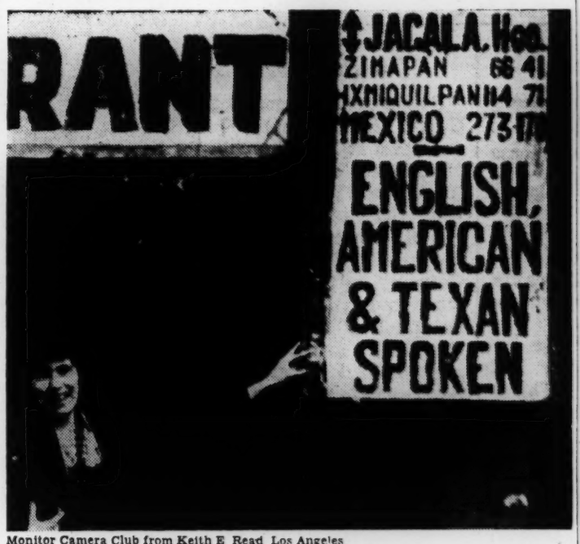
"Wind-Blown Hair-Do"
Catherine O'Brien, Rockland, Maine

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Whatever became of Danzig—where all this began?

Indianapolis News: The lawn mowers pictured in the ads are good looking, but not so tempting as the oversize spring chairs for sale at the same stores.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Lindbergh's defeatist attitude has aroused antagonism in many quarters. The Colonel was more popular when he was in the air instead of on it.



Monitor Camera Club from Keith E Read Los Angeles

A Variety of Languages

This humorous sign was photographed at Jacala, Mexico.

Chase Portrait Worth $10,000

If It's on Currency

If you should reach into your wallet some happy day and pull out a bill bearing the portrait of Samuel Chase, do you know what you would have?

Ten thousand dollars.

Did you know that the likeness of James Madison adorns the $5,000 bill; Grover Cleveland, the $1,000; William McKinley, the $500; Benjamin Franklin, the $100, and U. S. Grant, the $50?

There's plenty of this de luxe folding money in existence—$2,489,000,000 worth, in fact—but it doesn't get around enough for most mortals to see. Nor, strangely enough, for all bankers to see.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago estimate that $1,200,000,000 in notes of $50 denomination and up have gone into hiding since 1933.

This idleness was attributed, in part, to low interest rates on savings accounts, hesitancy of some banks to accept savings deposits unless suitable investment outlets are in prospect, and purchase of American dollars by foreigners.

The biggest bill of all is the non-negotiable $100,000 gold certificate. A total of $2,800,000,000 worth was printed when the United States went off the gold standard in 1934. They were given to the federal reserve banks by the Treasury department as receipts for surrendered gold.

These bills picture Woodrow Wilson, and are the same size as ordinary $1 bills.—(AP).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Samaritan

(This Week)

We have just heard about a reasonably prosperous young lady who recently was awakened at an unreasonably early hour. A long-lost friend was phoning to say that she was passing through town and had a half-hour or so between trains. Could the young lady meet her at the station? She would: jumping into the first dress she could find, she didn't even stop to do her face.

At the subway entrance she found she had only a ten-dollar bill, which the agent refused to change for her. Rummaging in her purse, she found four pennies and a well-worn stamp—and while a line formed behind her, she plaintively argued the agent into passing her through. She was in a semi-doze on the train when she felt a gentle nudge in the ribs. A large, kind-eyed Italian woman was gazing at her. "Look, miss, I heard it—about the pennies," she whispered. "Here, you need it more than me." And the woman pressed two quarters into her hand. Before the girl could protest, the woman had scurried off the train.

The young lady still has the two quarters—wouldn't part with them for anything!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Befuddled*

By The Hagers

"PLEASE, WADDLES, WAIT! I HEARD TED ROAR, AS I DASHED INTO WOOD-DUCK'S STORE.
HE PUSHED THE DOOR WHILE ON THE RUN— AROUND, AROUND, AROUND WE SPUN.
I WAS THE FIRST TO REACH THE STREET, THEN OUT CAME TED IN FULL RETREAT.
"WHAT IS IT?" I CRIED BREATHLESSLY. "I DON'T REMEMBER NOW," SAID HE.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Example*

By Le Pelley

WHAT ARE YOU DOING DOWN THERE IN THE MUD....?
THIS ISN'T MUD... THIS IS A GARDEN —
WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO GROW HERE?
WATERMELONS! .. BIG ONES
WHAT'S THAT?
THIS IS A FAKE WATERMELON I MADE OUT OF CARDBOARD... I'm GOING TO PUT IT RIGHT HERE WHERE THE REAL WATERMELONS COME UP!
COMPETITION, YOU KNOW... THAT'S THE IDEA !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Maybe He Just Wanted to Do It the Hard Way!*

By Rodgers

I guess the Boss and his schoolmates are practicing for more than just a running contest—
Because today the Boss was trying out a fancy kind of jumping—
I can see where a stunt like that would be handy if you wanted to get over a high fence—
But as far as I could see there was no reason why the Boss should jump over that bar at all for there was nothing to stop him from walking under it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hating Britain

As the war develops and Americans come to see that their interest in it is as big as their place in the world, those whose slogan is "America First" are finding isolationism a sterile and uninspiring policy. Hermitism arouses no enthusiasm. For something that looks like a positive appeal, these groups are turning more and more to active denunciation of Britain.

Senator Nye declared the other day that Britain had always had a bad effect on international morale. Whereas many isolationists favored economic aid to Britain he now advocates stopping all aid to the embattled kingdom.

At the New York "America First" meeting Colonel Lindbergh evoked cheers with his declaration: "England cannot win this war, regardless of how much assistance we send." At Senator Wheeler's Chicago meeting "Down with Britain" was the chant.

Now those who believe Britain to be at fault (even though they never quite dare to say she is more at fault than the Nazis) have every right to voice their opinion. So, too, have those who believe Britain cannot win (even though they seem to overlook moral questions and moral power). Certainly there should be freedom of speech for Americans who believe their country is not prepared (even though they do little to help it to prepare). Surely those who oppose any war (even though they accept the protection of a police force) deserve to be heard.

In the name of democratic discussion and in order that American decisions may be made after hearing all sides, these groups are getting every opportunity to present their cases. Yet it might be well for sincere pacifists and the isolationists who still believe America has no vital concern with this war to note that the "America First" movement is being turned into a "Britain Last" hysteria of hate. There is no peace in this hate campaign. There is no genuine love of America in it.

Persons who cherish a resentment brought to the United States by Irish immigrants a generation or two ago are as mistaken as those who continue an attachment to a foreign land. They should be at least as open-minded and appreciative of British qualities as were citizens of Eire itself who recently rushed their fire engines and other assistance to the Ulster city of Belfast after a bombing.

Those who are shouting "Down with Britain" clearly disclose that they are really putting Ireland or Germany first —or that they hate Britain more than they love America.

The America First Committee has tried to cut itself free from the Bundists and Communists. If it feels that the first consideration is not love or hate for Britain but how best to defend America, it should also disavow those who put hate of Britain first.

A Push for Federation

Many historic events are little noted until they become history. So it may prove with a resolution adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina on March 13 this year. The resolution declared "that all peoples of the earth should now be united in a commonwealth of nations to be known as The Federation of the World," membership to be open to democratic and non-militaristic governments. It endorsed federation as a method which "vitalizes all nations by endowing them with security and freedom" and which "preserves the whole without destroying its parts."

The urge for a federation of Nations, for something more close-knit than the League of Nations, springs from many sources today. The activity of Federal Union, Inc., based on Clarence Streit's plan for "Union Now" between the United States and the British Commonwealth is well known, and its numerous adherents feel that they are making headway.

The impulsion for the North Carolina resolution came from Robert Lee Humber, formerly Paris manager for an American oil company, who toured the State making speeches for his proposal and gaining endorsements of leaders.

One of the places where North Carolina appears in American history books is in connection with the Mecklenburg resolutions which preceded the Declaration of Independence and which, if they did no more, at least helped to prepare the way for it and the Constitution of the United States. From that Constitution most plans for world federation now take their pattern. If one of these patterns should be adopted after the war, the North Carolina resolution of March 13, 1941, also would have a niche in history.

Looking for a Kettle

Italian press comment says the United States is now running the war and jeers at Mr. Churchill for having put himself, as the Italian commentator phrases it, "under President Roosevelt." Such talk only awakens memories of jokes current among the Italian people after Italy had signed up with Germany on the Axis: (1) that Germany had at last acquired a colony—Italy; and (2) that things in Italy had been better under Mussolini. A bitter recognition of Italy's subservient position seems to prompt the latest Italian jibe at Britain's Prime Minister. Is it a case of the pot looking around for a kettle to call black?

Nearing the Chapter's End

If, as the British Middle East Command believes, the uprising of Iraq's usurper, Rashid Ali el Gailani, has practically been crushed, Britain undoubtedly owes the fact to the promptness with which it acted. By sending troops to Iraq three weeks ago, the British were in position to smash the Iraqi Fifth Columnist before he had an opportunity to co-ordinate his forces with his Nazi principals. Now, say reports, he has fled Baghdad.

Britain's action without doubt constitutes a major victory, although the fighting in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys has been comparatively insignificant. It has prevented the Germans getting easy hold of an enormously important oil field—one not only almost vital to the British Mediterranean fleet, but badly needed by the Nazis, whose supply still is far below their wartime needs. Even if aggressors should succeed in making their way to the rich Mosul fields, they would undoubtedly find wells, machinery, and pipelines destroyed.

Doubtless Britain foresaw years ago the necessity of retaining control of the Mosul fields, whose pipelines run to two Mediterranean ports. That was why one clause of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty, adopted when Iraq emerged from its post-war experience as a British mandate, provided for British use and control of Iraq lines of communication.

Summering to a Purpose

It is reported that college students from some thirty States, young men and young women, have settled their summer vacations by volunteering for work camps sponsored by the International Student Service. "The work campers," says the chairman of an executive committee that includes such names as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, "will be devoting themselves to public service . . . ; the construction of dams, school houses, roads and settlement camps in communities which cannot afford to build these for themselves."

Also the workers will learn about the community while doing for it; in one camp, for example, they will rebuild a washed-out dam, the town supplying the material, and, when not rebuilding the dam, gather other material for camp study and discussion of some local problem in community living. Which will be helpful to the town and educational for the camp.

As long ago as 1910 such vacationing was suggested by William James as a desirable adaptation of the work camp movement which had come into being in Denmark, Switzerland, England, and Germany. That was another Germany; Naziism remade the camps in its own image. In 1933 the United States set up the CCC, the largest work camp system anywhere, and won the approval of an argumentative electorate. Somewhat later the American Friends Service Committee started work camps, and other large Protestant denominations followed suit. The work camp became a "new social institution," with inherent problems of adjustment to employment for livelihood that have been examined and ironed out in a book, "Youth Work Programs," by a recent economic adviser to the International Labor Office at Geneva.

The increasing number of college students who elect to take their vacations this way interests educators and indicates a new factor in education, an instructive as well as recreational elective course between terms. "Living in voluntary camps throughout the country," says the present International Student Service pamphlet, "youth may learn the human quality of economics, the vigorous and progressive nature of the people, the varied and rich pattern of American culture."

A summer vacation may seem perhaps a short time to do all that; but not too short a time to make the work camp a desirable experience for the collegiate volunteers.

Our Readers Say—

Repayment of Federal Savings Bonds?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the intensive campaign now in progress to increase the sale of Federal Savings Bonds, would it be considered unpatriotic to inquire of the President of the United States what assurance the public will have that these bonds will be paid at maturity, principal and interest: First, in accordance with the terms printed upon the bond itself; second, in dollars of equal value in gold with those used for their purchase?

Among the thousands who will be solicited in the next few weeks to put their hard-won savings into these bonds there are surely many to whom the answer to the above question will be of vital import. They remember with chagrin that the very Administration that now invites their financial support has heretofore repudiated, and continues to repudiate, the solemn covenant in previously issued Federal bonds to pay interest in gold, even though its vaults are crammed with the yellow metal. They also remember that both principal and interest in bonds of earlier issue have been repudiated in part by a 40 per cent devaluation of the dollar. Here another question presents itself. If the Government can repudiate any one covenant in its bond, what assurance has the public that it will not repudiate any other covenant—even the bond itself? Must the people deal with their Government on the basis of *caveat emptor?*

These are honest questions. It is to be hoped that the President of the United States will answer them fully and with equal candor.

A. L. SLATER

St. Augustine, Fla.

"The Plight of the Refugees"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial column titled, "The Plight of the Refugees," is very timely, and I wonder if there isn't some way to plant this seed and make it grow. Surely to meet this situation our immigration laws can be modified for a while.

Only a few days ago I went in to see the Polish Consul in New York concerning a relative of a friend, stranded in Lisbon. He told me that the United States Consul in Lisbon would not issue a passport unless the applicant had someone in this country willing to make an affidavit of support to insure against the immigrant's becoming a public charge. To make such an affidavit required an income above $300 a month, together with substantial property holdings free of incumbrances. An assurance of a job for the immigrant on arrival had no weight. He said he knew of seven high-ranking Polish engineers, whose services would be valuable to this country, who, because of these requirements, were left stranded in Lisbon.

As you point out, many of these refugees are of the best quality, and would be an asset to this country. Why must we have such rigid laws that we cannot do something to relieve this condition?

Apparently, the restrictions are as bad or worse for entrance into Canada as well as other countries on this side of the Atlantic. Perhaps the Pan American Union can be interested to do something. Peacetime restrictions are one thing (although there is still a question of our right to block off the more desirable parts of the world from desirable people seeking better opportunity), but wartime is something entirely different.

If anything can be or is being done, I would like to know about it.

I. E. LEININGER

Sea Cliff, N. Y.

Labor Shortage on Farms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

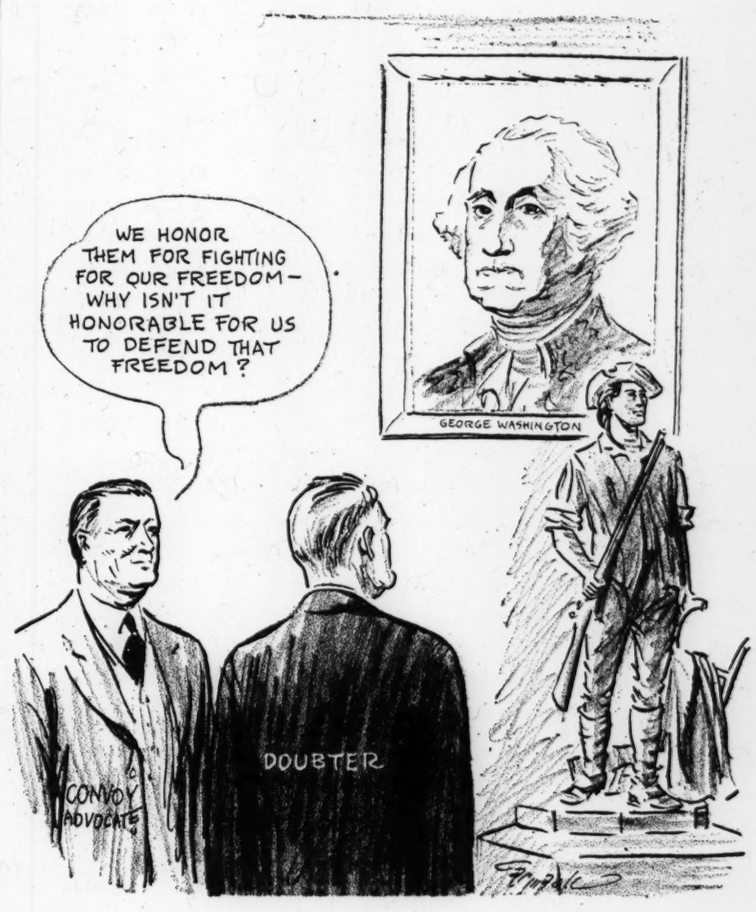
In The Christian Science Monitor a report on food by the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association states that farmers have "an acute problem of labor shortage due to drafting of men for the Army and industry."

Why not put CCC and WPA workers on the farms? This would be a two-fold blessing: It would help the farmers and at the same time save money for the Government.

L. R.

Boston

A Question


WE HONOR THEM FOR FIGHTING FOR OUR FREEDOM— WHY ISN'T IT HONORABLE FOR US TO DEFEND THAT FREEDOM?
GEORGE WASHINGTON
CONVOY ADVOCATE
DOUBTER

"To Safeguard Our National Interests"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There can be no question but what the Axis Powers have played a very shrewd game in respect to the role of the United States in the present world crisis. Aided by our neutrality legislation they have avoided those incidents which finally provoked our entrance into the first World War in 1917. Nor have they gone beyond protests in respect to our aid to Britain in which we have certainly overstepped the bounds of the traditional rules of international law. The reasons for this unusual restraint should be obvious. Our sympathy for and aid to Britain and her Allies are being neither overlooked nor forgiven, but for the moment the main task of the Axis is the destruction of Britain. If that is accomplished, our turn will certainly come. An America hostile to totalitarian principles and purposes would not long be tolerated.

In the face of such a menace America's present policy of aid to Britain and her Allies, short of war, seems utterly inadequate and even dangerous. If our present conception of aid proves insufficient, and Britain finally falls, it will surely mean that the control of the Atlantic will pass into the hands of unscrupulous and hostile powers, and the struggle will then be transferred to this side of the Atlantic—and even of the Pacific, for Americans have yet to develop a two-ocean navy.

What, then, should be the answer to this increasingly serious problem of national interest and security? To the writer only one answer seems possible—direct and immediate armed intervention in the struggle. Not only would such intervention tremendously expedite the present defense program of the Nation, it would bring us into the struggle at the side of a still powerful ally whose will to carry on would certainly be enormously strengthened. Furthermore, it would give America a position of influence in the ultimate peace settlement which it is simply wishful thinking to believe we shall have without armed intervention.

If we fail to intervene in the near future, and thus redress the present balance of forces, we may conceivably find ourselves all too soon face to face with the Axis Powers without benefit of "entangling alliances." The South American States can hardly be taken seriously as formidable allies. And the fighting will be "over here," or at least in the Western Hemisphere. The time to act, and to act vigorously, has arrived, if we are to safeguard our national interests.

W. R. WATERMAN
Professor of History,
Hanover, N. H. Dartmouth College

Dangers "Largely Imaginary"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The German puppet press is now actively engaged in assuring the United States that Germany has no intention of attacking the United States, and calls people who think so "150 per cent lunatics."

This proves definitely that the United States is actually in danger from such attack some time in the future. It must be remembered that other countries have had similar assurances from Germany, among them Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and—why go on?

The German propaganda ministry compares the recent statements of Hull and Knox to "gunmen in old Wild West films," and claims that the dangers of which they speak are "largely imaginary."

It was "imaginary" when Hitler once said that the Sudetenland would be his last territorial demand in Europe; it was imaginary when he concluded a ten-year peace pact between Germany and Poland less than seven years ago; it was imaginary when he said Germany would respect Belgium's and Holland's neutrality forever; of course, it was imaginary when Chamberlain came back to London after Munich with that non-aggression pact in his hands.

But these "authorized German quarters" should get together with German radio stations, which are reported simultaneously to have repeated the threat of Hitler to sink all aid coming from the United States to Britain. That sounds a little less imaginary.

JUDITH LACKOW

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unlabored Musings

"You Get My Meaning?"

This interjection finds its way into a sentence at the moment when one is beginning to doubt one's ability to transmit in words an idea that is either unfamiliar and struggling for expression, or else is only half-fledged and being tried out for the first time. What if the listener should say, "No, I don't get your meaning"? Well, that doesn't often happen. More often he will politely pretend that it's all clear enough to him, and you proceed with your attempt, but a certain lack of response warns you that your meaning lacked the clarity which would have insured acceptance, without which one knows only too well that the idea has not gone over at all. It is no use then to deplore

"Man's barren levity of mind, . . .
The eye to all majestic meanings blind."

What you have to confess is that either your own understanding is insufficient to the task of imparting the idea, or else that your effort to do so has been both premature and ill-timed.

* * *

Perhaps we are too prone to put forward ideas that we have never truly made clear to ourselves, with the result that the challenge of another's thought proves too much for us. What we believed we knew seems suddenly clouded and in doubt, and, floundering helplessly in the current, we make for the shore and the firmer ground where simple ascertained facts afford a sure foothold. Either we have over-complicated our explanations, so that the listener finds it impossible to follow us through the maze of sophistry, or, what is worse, we have oversimplified them by shamelessly begging the question and thus exposing the uncertainty of our foothold. As, for instance, to say that a certain course of action has resulted from a certain set of circumstances, when apart from the mind of the narrator they are quite unrelated.

W. Hazlitt in his early days as a writer, after plunging into what he called "a gulf of abstraction" and laboring therein for four or five years to complete a single essay, finally gave up in hopeless despondency. But there can be no doubt that during that period when he labored so hard to make his meaning crystal clear, and failed in the end, he learned some lessons which paved the way for the work that was to make him famous as an essayist. "One truth discovered," he wrote at that time, "one pang of regret at not being able to express it, is better than all the fluency and flippancy in the world."

* * *

Nevertheless it must be admitted that too much labor to clothe an idea in words is often vain, for the reason that words may, and frequently do, obscure rather than elucidate the meaning. If you are not clear yourself, words cannot make you so. On the other hand sincerity and a clear understanding will do more than words can do to provide the needed clarity. Besides, words nowadays appear to require some consensus as to their meaning, for the war and all the propaganda methods it has aroused has done so much to contaminate the purity of language that no one knows for certain when a word can be trusted to mean what it says. Hence the significance of the proverb: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

No pressure or manipulation is needed when perfect understanding is linked to the most appropriate words, and, given the suitable occasion for their utterance, a sense of fitness will at once impart itself to both speaker and listener. This is what is meant by *eloquence* and there is no need to interrupt oneself then to inquire whether one is "getting it over." I hope *you* get my meaning!

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Sydney Lets Itself Go

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Crews of the U. S. A. naval squadron led into Sydney harbor on March 20 by Rear Admiral John H. Newton, on his flagship U. S. S. Chicago, will probably be suspected of drawing on their imagination when they tell the people at home the story of their visit here. For who, bearing in mind the detached spirit of the Australian at peace, and the grim fighter he becomes when war takes him on active service, could think that Australians in the mass could give such a demonstrative welcome? Certainly not the people of Sydney—until they found themselves doing it.

The city was given only twenty-four hours' notice of the visit. This circumstance made it impossible to organize a formal public welcome. But this did not mean a thing. It was announced simply that the ships would enter harbor at a certain time and that 600 sailors from the seven seas would march a mile through the city streets to the Town Hall—and thereupon half a million Sydney people decided to forego other engagements and line the sidewalks, clamber on tramcars, motorcars, and buses in intersecting streets when the sidewalks were filled, and, finally, to make every window in city buildings overlooking the march a frame for a living picture of radiant welcome.

I believe that, were it not for the newsreels of the great welcome now being shown at the movie theaters, the people of Sydney would be inclined to doubt that they "let themselves go" as they did. "Surely," they have been saying to themselves, "it was not we."

* * *

I have a suspicion the sailors were as much amazed as we were. For instance, one from the Middle West commented: "Back home the only people who get a welcome like this are national heroes. Maybe a march of the American Legion on some national holiday might get such a hand, but never the Navy."

And there was the young sailor from Los Angeles. "We've had to travel all this distance to see something supposed to be typical of America but which most of us have seen only in the movies," he said as, at the end of the march, he was shaking confetti from his uniform and disentangling streamers from his head and shoulders.

Very puzzling, indeed, to all concerned.

Civic heads usually discourage anything which tends to untidiness within their cities. Sydney is no exception. Rubbish tins, placed at frequent intervals in the streets, bear the words: "Be Tidy. Penalty £10." Actually the civic chiefs don't quite mean what they say on those tins; citizens know that the £10 penalty is really imposed for untidiness. But after the parade on March 20 Lord Mayor Crick was gloating over the mess the people had made in welcoming the sailors. He boasted happily that six tons of paper had been showered down on the march of one mile. From one bank building, having 150 feet frontage to the line of march, 336 pounds of confetti were wafted down and were followed by 1,500 rolls of colored streamers.

* * *

I am hoping that the American ships carry large stores of caps, for many have been left behind as souvenirs. It started early in the march the day the ships arrived. As the sailors swung into the wall of sound which was George Street, a shrill soprano cut sharply across the deeper roar of welcome. "Throw me your cap, big boy," it shrilled. I gather there were five "big boys" within hearing, for five white caps came sailing in the direction of the voice, whose owner managed to gather in two. The others were snapped up by eager hands just as quickly.

What surprised the sailors almost as much as the great public welcome was the space devoted to them by all the newspapers. Apart from many columns of news there were innumerable reproductions of photographs.

Well, the squadron has come and gone. Its departure on Sunday was seen by as great a crowd as welcomed it on Thursday. Sydney can wish it nothing better than that its memories of the visit should be as happy as those it has left behind it. Judging by the fact that on the last day in port sailors on duty were offering comrades on leave from $10 to $12 to take their places, so that they could go ashore, I think we can assume the squadron's memories are all they should be.

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